FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DEMOCRATIC FRONT GENERAL COUNCIL MEETS 15 SEP

Report on Meeting

AU151837 Tirana ATA in English 1130 GMT 15 Sep 82

["Jubilee meeting of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Democratic Front -- The appeal to the Albanian people on occasion of election campaign of the deputies to the People's Assembly is approved unanimously" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, September 15 /ATA/ -- The jubilee meeting of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania devoted to the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Front of Albania was held in Tirana, today. Attending were patriots and veterans, chairmen and secretaries of the councils of the districts' Democratic Front, leading cadres of central mass organizations and different departments and institutions,etc.

Those present received with powerful applauses and acclamations the appearance into the hall of the beloved leader of the party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, Comrades Adil Cardani, Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Kadri Hazbiu, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asslani, Pali Miska, Ramiz Alia, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra and Qirjako Mihali.

Besides the members of the presidency of the General Council of the Democratic Front, Comrades Haxhi Lleshi, Myslim Peza and Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha, participants at Peza Conference, took their seats at the presidium. Amidst the enthusiasm of those present, the meeting was declared open by Comrade Enver Hoxha, chairman of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania.

Comrade Enver Hoxha gave the floor to Comrade Ramiz Alia, vice-chairman of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania. Those present attentively listened to his speech and often punctuated it with ardent acclamations for our glorious party of labour and Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Then the General Council approved unanimously the appeal to the Albanian people on occasion of the election campaign of the deputies to the People's Assembly. In this atmosphere of joy, Comrade Enver Hoxha cordially meets with members of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania and other participants at this jubilee meeting.

Hoxha Speech

AU151835 Tirana ATA in English 1740 GMT 15 Sep 82

["Opening speech of Comrade Enver Hoxha -- delivered at the jubilee meeting devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Democratic Front of Albania" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, September 15 /ATA/ -- Dear comrades: We have gathered today to commemorate and celebrate a great historic event, the Peza Conference and the founding of the National Liberation Front which is called today the Democratic Front. This is an important jubilee. The past 40 years have been years full of successes and victories.

The Peza Conference was one of the numerous and the most skillful political, organisational and military acts of our communist party. There existed very dangerous moments, the Albanian people were on a crossroad: either to be liquidated or to survive. Just as always they took the road of the existence. It was precisely our party which had made the synthesis of the heroic and century-long struggles of our people against the numerous occupiers for freedom, independence and democracy. The people had shed their blood, but they had not won the victory. The party had come to the conclusion that this would happen no longer. The Albanian people began their resistance as early as April 7, 1939 when Mussolini's Fascist Italy occupied our country. Our heroic communist party was founded. It chose the most suitable moment to convene the Peza Conference, which had two aims: first, to unite all the Albanian people irrespective of the views they had, in the national-liberation front and to organize them in the armed struggle; second, to open the perspective to the people to what would be done in the future.

Herein lies the wisdom and farsight of our party which united round itself all the people, all the patriots. It called on all the people to join the armed struggle, otherwise the freedom could not be won. This was the experience of our people. The party did something great: It did not allow the pseudo-bourgeois and clerical trends to disrupt this sacred struggle with their intrigues. It was the party itself that would lead the front, because this party represented the ardent desires of the Albanian people. The people understood, the enemies failed to realize this. We suppressed the enemies and the Italian and German occupiers.

The National Liberation Front was created in Peza for the aims I told above and the foundations of the people's power were laid there. The main aim of the national liberation struggle and revolution was the seizure of the power. The fate of Albania depended on who would take the power. We were convinced that the people would seize power under the leadership of the party and of nobody else. We won while fighting alone in our country, having external allies, but displaying keen vigilance so that none of them set foot in Albania. This was one of the reasons of our great victory.

Therefore, we must profoundly understand the importance of this great deed of the party, which was not fortuitous, but well thought. It had taken into consideration all the difficulties that the enemies and sham friends, but who were enemies would erect in its road. I will not speak at length about this question because Comrade Ramiz Alia, one of my outstanding cofighters, who has led large units of the National Liberation Army for the liberation of Albania and for the liberation of the peoples of southern Yugoslavia, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, is going to speak about this.

On this occasion, I want to congratulate the heroic Albanian people, to recall the brave men of Albania, the young girls and boys the men and women who laid down their lives for the liberation of the homeland. I want to congratulate the veterans of the national liberation war, our young boys and girls who did wonders in struggle, whereas today have become mature, who have taken the reins of the homeland in their hands and have guaranteed the future. They have become a source of inspiration for the younger generations who are led by the star of the caravan, the party of labor of Albania, which threw light on Albania, which has created and will increase the prosperity and happiness of the homeland and the people, which has made Albania an impregnable fortress in front of any eventual danger. The external and internal enemies, who would dare touch, our homeland, will break their neck and will be smashed to smithereens.

Long live the party of labor of Albania, so dear, so sacred to the Albanian people, which is inspired by their interests and the Marxist-Leninist ideology!

Ramiz Alia Speech

AU150750 Tirana ATA in English 1800 GMT 15 Sep 82

["Summary of Comrade Ramiz Alia's speech -- delivered at the jubilee meeting of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania devoted to the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Front of Albania" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, September 15 /ATA/ -- Our general council, said Comrade Ramiz Alia, devotes its special meeting to the commemoration of one of the most memorable dates in the history of our people, September 16, 1942, the day of the founding of the anti-fascist National-Liberation Front of Albania. 40 years have gone by since the day when at the initiative of the communist party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, the representatives of the anti-fascist and patriotic forces of the whole country gathered in the insurgent Peza to found the organization which would unite the Albanian people in the great struggle against the occupiers and traitors and which would work to create a free, independent and democratic Albania.

The founding of the National Liberation Front at that time was an urgent and historic imperative duty. There was no other alternative for the Albanian people, for their salvation and liberation, except for their rising into a total, life-to-death struggle against the occupiers. The embarking of any other road would leave them to slavery and make them face the danger of their liquidation as a nation and people. The situation required the unity of all the human forces of the people round a clear and correct political platform and their organization in a militant organization.

The liberation of the country from the occupiers constituted the main aim of the National-Liberation Front.

Today, when four decades have elapsed, it is better understood the magnificent deed of the communist party of Albania and Comrade Enver Hoxha, that were in position to analyse correctly the situations at home and abroad at that difficult time and to adopt the historic decision on the founding of the National Liberation Front. In this fundamental and decisive question, the party wisely and creatively exploited both the national tradition of the unity and organization of our people in struggle against the foreign occupiers, and the teachings of Marxism-Leninism and the directive of Comintern to create the anti-fascist people's fronts.

The political platform of the front was an expression of the platform of the party for the national-liberation struggle. The liberation of the country from the occupiers and traitors constituted the main aim of the front, its struggle strategy the forms of organization, mobilization and education of the masses would serve this aim. In the political platform of the front and in the program of the party as well, the problem of the national liberation was viewed inseparable from the question of destruction of the old reactionary power and the founding of the people's power. The Peza Conference recognized the national-liberation councils not only as organs of uniting and mobilizing the people in struggle, but also as organs of the new people's power.

The valuable contribution made by the Democratic Front lies in the foundations of all achievements of new Socialist Albania.

After speaking of the triumph over the occupiers and different reactionary forces who tried to sabotage the unity of the people in the National Liberation Front, Comrade Ramiz Alia pointed out further on that in the new period which began following the liberation of the country and the triumph of the revolution, a broad field of action was opened to the front, new tasks of great historic importance were set to it.

Just as the front united and rose the people in struggle for the driving away of the occupiers and the establishment of the people's power, now it would unite, mobilize and educate the masses for the preservation and consolidation of the victories achieved, for the construction and strengthening of new Socialist Albania. The party required from the front to raise to a higher scale and carry further the revolutionary features gained during the national-liberation war, it required from the front that it always remain a broad political organization of the masses in order to link the later with the party and forge the unity among them, a tribune in which the masses would have their say and would express their will.

The great ideal for the consolidation of the freedom and independence of the homeland, for the construction of new Albanian and its progress inspired the front in the struggle for the reconstruction of the country and socialist transformation of our society. The strengthening of the people's power and the defence of the homeland the development of industry, agriculture, education, culture, etc., could not be realized without mobilising and raising on foot the whole people, without a sound organisation and management of all the able-bodied forces of the country.

The Democratic Front honourably carried out this new mission at this new stage. Its valuable contribution lies in the foundation of all the achievements of new Socialist Albania. The political role of the front grew further, its social basis extended still more in the new battles, not less heroic than those of the national-liberation war. It united round the party all broad masses of the people, the workers, peasants, youth, women, honest patriots, progressive intellectuals, the most conscious forces of our people. It worked for the education of these masses with a new conscience on work, with the spirit collectivism and with the feeling that the men of work had become the real masters of the country. It worked that the proletarian world outlook and socialist ideals be deeply implanted in everybody, that the victories of the people's revolution be defended with determination and carried always forward.

While celebrating the 40th anniversary of the Peza Conference and of the founding of the National Liberation Front, we draw the balance sheet of the road our people have traversed and we are proud of the battles won and the successes scored. Today Albania is a developed country economically, advanced from the cultural and educational viewpoint, strong in defence and security.

The speaker pointed out the great successes reached in the field of industry, agriculture, education and culture, etc.

All these victories, all these successes, and transformations and progress, he stressed, are the most lively testimony to the correct line the party of labour of Albania with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, have followed and pursued in the country's socialist construction.

Irreconcilable struggle of the party and the Albanian people against imperialism and revision. The successful construction of socialism in Albania is inseparable from the line our party and state have pursued in regard to the problems of the foreign policy and international relations. The irreconcilability to the end with imperialism and its enslaving policy, the resolute stand and the opposition to its endless interferences, pressures and intrigues, have been rescuing for our country, the defence of our freedom, independence and national sovereignty, for the existence of our people's state power and the guaranteed marching on the road of our revolution.

Led by their party of labour, our people have resisted and successfully smashed the plots, intrigues, pressures and interferences of Yugoslav, Soviet and Chinese revisionists who have tempted to divert us from the Marxist-Leninist way, to suppress us and impose their dictate on us. This struggle is another brilliant page of the history of our party and people, of their titanic efforts to defend Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism, the new socialist life built with so much toil and sacrifices, our communist future. The party together with the people have also waged an irreconcilable and heroic struggle against the internal enemies, who have been linked and have collaborated with the external, imperialist revisionist enemies. They have been and have tried to implement another line in the field of economy, culture and arts, defence and foreign policy. The internal of enemies, just like the foreign ones, tried to liquidate our socialist order, to grab the people of the victories of the revolution and together with them the freedom and independence, so that the Russian or Serb, the American or Italian make the law in this country. Therefore, without liquidating the internal enemies, the road to our great historic successes and victories not only would not have been opened, but we would have turned back, the country would have become a vassal and slave of the foreigners.

In the struggle for the destruction of the plans and plots of the internal and external enemies, open and masked ones, the complete support and backing by the working masses, the steel-like unity of the working class, cooperativist peasantry, inteligentsia, youth and women round the party, the boundless love and unflinching conviction the people have in the party and our beloved leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, have been decisive.

The unity of the people round the party is the guarantee for the present and the future. The unity of the people round the party, Comrade Ramiz Alia said, is the guarantee for the present and the future. The constant tempering of the militant unity is a permanent and basic duty the party has set to the democratic front.

The unity of our people is invincible because it has Marxism-Leninism, the triumphant science of the revolution and the construction of socialism on its basis.

The unity of the people has the alliance of the working class with the cooperativist peasantry and the stratum of people's intelligentsia on its fundation.

The unity of the people is not only a general unity on a nationwide scale, but it operates and is effective in every organism and cell of our society, in the working collectives, state and social in stitutions, agricultural cooperatives, in schools and the family. This unity is also the basis of the general unity.

What happens in Albania testifies to the superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist one. Then, Comrade Ramiz Alia continued:

On the 40th anniversary of the founding of the front our people is swept by a revolutionary enthusiasm and great impetus at work for the realization of the major program set by the 8th congress of the party. After speaking about the good results achieved during this year in our country, he said:

The achievements in all the fields are of greater importance if we bear in mind that they are realized at a time when the capitalist-revisionist world is gripped by the grave economic crisis, the consequences of which weigh heavily on the working people. In Albania such restrictive and destructive phenomena not only are not known, but on the contrary, economy goes forward and this increasing development made possible the reduction of prices for a number of mass consumer goods and public services. What is happening in Albania alone indisputably proves in practice the superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist one, the vitality of the teachings of triumphant Marxism-Leninism.

Let the bourgeois and the revisionist propagators make calculations and manipulate as much as they can the figures on the per capita income in this or that country. We say to them: In Albania there is no unemployment, there are no taxes and exploitation. In Albania the medical service and education are free of charge. In Albania two-days work are enough to pay the house rent. Our state is indebted to nobody, let alone for millions or billions, not even for a single dollar or ruble. Drug-addicts and banditry do not exist in Albania. On the contrary there exists a sound and healthy development of society and harmonious and stable economic development, a fully sovereign state, free and independent. These are our per capita income. The people have ensured their successes through their struggle, work and sweat, by loyally following the way illuminated by the teachings of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The banner of the Democratic Front has always been the banner of high patriotism.

The banner of the front has always been the banner of high patriotism, its devotion toward the homeland, defence of the freedom and independence of the country. The Albanian people have claimed distinction during all their century long history of their patriotic, freedom-loving and progressive spirit.

In our concepts, socialist patriotism is inseparable from proletarian internationalism, from the spirit of support and solidarity with the workers and peoples that fight for freedom, independence, democracy and socialism. To support this just struggle of the peoples, to denounce the violation of the sovereign rights of the nations and states by the imperialist and chauvinist powers is an obligation of every people and genuine revolutionary party that appreciate their own freedom and independence and that of the other peoples, that hate every oppression, exploitation and injustice.

The American and Soviet imperialists, the big bourgeoisie and the opportunists negate the national feelings of the people.

A whole campaign is carried out in the world today by the U.S. and Soviet imperialists, the big bourgeoisie and the opportunists to negate the national feelings of the people by proclaiming them as anachronic, to spread the spirit of cosmopolitism and submission to the foreigners. They aim at suppressing the resistance put up to the expansionist and hegemonic policy of imperialism. At the same time, they have mutlipied their efforts to ignore the class character in the reasoning and attitude towards the processes that are taking place in the world today and towards different social and political forces that operate in the international arena. With this, they aim at spreading the capitulating ideology of class reconciliation to perpetuate the capitalist slavery. We must expose forcefully and constantly these attempts and this campaign of the enemies of the peoples and socialism.

Comrade Ramiz Alia on the international situation.

This duty becomes more imperative also due to the fact that the situation in the world, as a result of the intensification of the aggressive policy of the superpowers and the other imperialist powers, has become tense and is fraught with other threats and dangers. The interimperialist contradictions and rivalries, the struggle of the big powers for markets and spheres of influence, for strategic positions and domination over the other peoples have increased and become more acute also as a result of the world economic crisis.

In order to prepare the terrain for the extension of their domination, in addition to the cases when they take part directly, as is the aggression of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan and the U.S. interference in the Middle East, where the United States operate through Israel, the superpowers openly incite the feuds and conflicts between the peoples and fan up, as much as they can, the ones that break out for different reasons, as is the case with Indochina, the Horn of Africa or the war between Iraq and Iran. The weapons of the superpowers and their financiers are those which prop up the reactionary regimes and which support them to suppress the efforts of the peoples for national and social liberation.

The Albanian people express their conviction that the cause of the Palestinian people and the other Arab peoples will triumph

The latest example of this policy pursued by the imperialist powers is the barbarous aggression of Israel and its U.S. bosses against Lebanon. The honest peoples and the progressive public opinion in the world have received with profound hatred and indignation this new criminal act perpetrated by the Zionist aggressors, the support given to them by the U.S. imperialists and the plotting and undermining stand of the Soviet social-imperialists. Being in full solidarity with the Palestinian people and the other Arab peoples we express the conviction that their cause, irrespective of the grave situation created, will triumph in the final account.

The latest Israeli-American aggression has further kindled the flames of war in the Middle East and has created direct threats not only for the peoples of that region, but also for a wider area, as is the Mediterranean, Northern Africa, Indian Ocean, etc. It has given rise to the extension of the interference by the superpowers, to new plots and rivalries between them to the detriment of the freedom and independence of the peoples and their sovereign interests.

All these situations, which take place not too far away from us, make us further enhance our vigilance and work tirelessly for the all-round strengthening of the defence of the homeland, its freedom and independence. The fulfillment with high conviction and conscience of the tasks laid down by the party in regard to the strengthening of the unity of the people, the education of the masses the spirit of patriotism, the development of economy and culture, the physical tempering and military training of all the people, serve not only the further progress of the country and the raising of the wellbeing of the masses, but also the ever greater strengthening of the defence of the homeland, the guarantee that no enemy will ever be in position to shaken our socialist fortress.

The foreign policy of our party and state is a principled and consistent policy.

The foreign policy of our party and state, which has always been a principled and consistent policy, has served and serves the preservation of freedom and independence of the homeland and the safeguard of its lofty interests. Socialist Albania has been and will always remain a resolute opponent of the policy of aggression pursued by American imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, it has condemned and will condemn with force their criminal activity, their interferences and blackmail towards the sovereign peoples and countries.

Neither we have nor will we ever maintain any relation of whatever kind and nature with the superpowers.

The stand of our party and state twoards the superpowers has been and remains a clear-cut, unwavering and consistent. Neither we have nor will we ever maintain any relation of whatever kind and nature with them. American imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism have been and remain the biggest enemies of our freedom and independence, they have acted and act to liquidate socialism in our country, to put us under their yoke and enslave us.

Thus, either today or in the future, the irreconcilable struggle against American imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, the opposition to and the exposure of their aggressive and hegemonic policy is the struggle in defence of our freedom, independence and sovereignty, the most sacred victories of our national-liberation struggle and people's revolution.

Our country has supported and will support the struggle being waged by the oppressed and exploited peoples for their national and social liberation, all those who fight for democracy and against fascism, for equality and justice in international relations. We do this as internationalists and as people who evaluate the right each people have to be free and sovereign in their own country. We are aware of the fact that each victory won by the people in their struggle against imperialist oppression and capitalist exploitation serves the common cause of the entire progressive mankind, the emancipation of the world the strengthening of peace and international security.

On the relations of Albania with different countries. With the exception of the imperialist superpowers and the states where known fascist and racist regimes rule, our country has been and is for normal relations on the basis of equality, non-interference and mutual respect. In particular, it has made efforts to establish relations of good neighbourliness with the states that lie near it and, our country is for cooperation with them in various fields of mutual interest. The normal relations with the neighbouring countries on the basis of friendship and strict respect of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each country, non-interference and equality serve not only the interests of each country of the zone of the Balkans and Adriatic, but also the general peace and security. We have proceeded from these principles and desires also when we refuted the anti-Albanian campaign launched recently by the leaders of Belgrade against Albania, as well as when we have denounced their chauvinist policy against our Albanian brothers of Kosovo and other territories in Yugoslavia.

The Democratic Front of Albania fully supports the stand of our party and state on the events in Kosovo.

The Democratic Front of Albania, just as it powerfully supports the foreign policy of our party and state, fully supports their wise and principled stand towards the events in Kosovo in the defence of the undeniable rights that belong to the Albanians living in their territories in Yugoslavia. The treatment of the Albanians of Kosovo by the Yugoslav leadership has been permeated by a savage chauvinist spirit, which keeps becoming more and more extreme. They are being deprived of even those few rights which were granted to them by the status of the autonomous region. A series of laws, orders, decisions etc., are being approved to transform in fact the region into an ordinary region of Serbia. Now the chauvinists of Belgrade are trying to deny the history of the Albanians, to alter and distort their ethnic origin, to change the colours and symbols of the Albanian national flag, to denigrate the historic personalities of the Albanian nation, even Scanderbeg. The Albanian language, culture, education have become the main objective of the attack of the great Serb chauvinism and Macedonian reactionary nationalism. The massive trials which are going on in Kosovo and the heavy sentences which they are passing aim at breaking the resistance of the people and in particular to terrorize the intelligentsia and intimidate the Kosovar brave and glorious youth.

The demands of the Albanian population to grant the region of Kosovo the status of the republic in the framework of the federation are completely just and reasonable. But the problems of Kosovo cannot be solved through violence and terror. With the policy it pursues and the actions it carries out in Kosovo, the Yugoslav leadership shows that it continues to head towards a blind and very dangerous alley, heavily hitting not only the rights and interests of the Albanians of Kosovo, but of all the peoples of Yugoslavia. Being slave of an anti-Albanian policy, it goes on to run counter to the reality and logic.

The analysis that Comrade Enver Hoxha made at the 8th congress of our party in regard to the events of Kosovo expresses clearly the assessment and correct stand of our party and country towards them. It dwells wisely and overtly on the ways that would lead to a correct solution of the problems that have emerged in Kosovo due to the chauvinist policy of the great Serbs. The demands of the Albanian population for the granting of the status of the republic to the region in the framework of the federation, for the unrestrained development of national education and culture, for the creation of an economy which will wipe out the great inequality that exists between Kosovo and the other republics and regions, are completely just and reasonable.

Further on Comrade Ramiz Alia said: We celebrate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the front in a festive atmosphere on the eve of an important political event in the life of our people. On November 14 this year the elections of the deputies to the People's Assembly, the direct representatives of the people to the highest forum of our state power, will be held. The elections for the organs of the state power have been and are a vivid and concrete expression of our socialist democracy of the extensive participation of the working masses in governing the country and of the application of the constitutional principle that the state power derives from the working people and belongs to them.

The new elections, Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed in conclusion, will be a powerful manifestation of the unity of the people round the party, of their political maturity of their mobilization to put into life the historic decisions of the 8th congress of the party and the tasks of the state plan. Our people will meet the elections of the deputies to the People's Assembly just as every other marked event, with new successes and victories.

KOLEKA ADDRESS COMMEMORATES PEZA CONFERENCE

AU170840 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 17 Sep 82

["The 40th Anniversary of the Historic Peza Conference Was Celebrated With Enthusiasm" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, September 17 (ATA) -- The 40th anniversary of the historic Peza Conference, important event of the anti-fascist national liberation war, was celebrated amidst a great enthusiasm in Peza yesterday. This conference, which marks also the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Front of Albania, was convened in Peza on September 16, 1942.

Present were also the members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PLA Kadri Hazbiu, Manush Myftiu and Simon Stefani, the alternate members of the Political Bureau Foto Cami and Prokop Murra, Comrades Haxhi Lleshi, Myslim Peza, Nexhmije Hoxha and Pilo Peristeri, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Tirana District People's Council Jashar Menzelxhiu, members of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, leading cadres of mass organizations, representatives from all the districts of the country.

Homage was paid and wreaths were laid in the martyr's graves of the Peza region on behalf of the CC of the PLA, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers, the General Council of Democratic Front of Albania.

At the jubilee meeting organized on this occasion, those present were greeted on behalf of the Central Committee of the PLA, the Council of Ministers, the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania and Comrade Enver Hoxha personally, by the member of the Central Committee of the PLA and vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Spiro Koleka. After pointing out the great historic importance of the Peza Conference, which was convened at the initiative of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha personally, he stressed that the patriotic people of Peza and of the whole district of Tirana under the leadership of the party, performed historic acts, making an important contribution to the great cause of the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution. The enemies undertook 15 large-scale military operations in Peza area. 75,000 Fascist and Nazi soldiers stepped in there, but terror failed to shake the confidence of the people of Peza.

After speaking of the magnificent successes reached during the years of the people's power in all the fields of socialist construction and the defence of the homeland, Spiro Koleka laid the stress on the great tasks laid down by the party at its 8th congress. As alwyas, we are optimistic about the ever splendid future of our socialist homeland. All the victories we have achieved draw their source in the correct line of the PLA, stressed Spiro Koleka.

The meeting sent a telegram to the Central Committee of the PLA. Then those present visited the museum of the historic Peza Conference and the historic museum of the area.

INTERIOR MINISTRY MEETING MARKS ANNIVERSARY

AU151940 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] A festive meeting was held at the Lyudmila Zhivkova Palace of Culture tonight to mark the 38th anniversary of the establishment of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Bulgaria. The celebration was attended by Yaroslav Radev, deputy chairman of the State Council; Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of internal affairs; Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the Central Council of Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism; and Petur Mezhdurechki, chairman of the Sofia City People's Council Executive Committee. A report was read by Maj Gen Ivan Dimitrov, deputy minister of the interior and director of the people's militia:

[Begin Dimitrov recording] "Today the Ministry of Internal Affairs is a modern and well-organized system within the state system and social administration of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. It is an incorruptible guard watching over the party's and people's achievements. The organs of this ministry are composed of highly qualified specialists, who are infinitely loyal to the ideas of communism, cadres who are capable of and ready to fulfill the tasks involving great responsibility which the BCP Central Committee and the government are assigning to them. The state security organs are a reliable shield against any attempt of the enemy. They are in a timely way discovering and rendering harmless the attempts of imperialism at destroying the political, economic, social and ideological foundations of the socialist system, at undermining the friendship and cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union, at implementing total ideological diversion, and at carrying out harmful, espionage activities." [end recording]

[Sofia BTA in English at 1836 GMT on 15 Sep adds the following:

[The bodies of the state security gave a resolute resistance to the efforts of the enemies to carry out a spying and subversive activity, the speaker said further. He stressed that the USA and its allies step up their dangerous attempts aimed at a direct break in the socialist countries, a typical example of which are the events in Poland. They turn the ideological subversion into an official state policy. This demands that the bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs to be constantly vigilant with the aim of preventing the anti-socialist acts.

[The deputy minister of internal affairs expressed gratitude to the security bodies of the USSR. Their generous support and inexhaustible experience are one of the main factors for all-round improvement and raising the efficiency of the bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. He stressed that the fact that Bulgaria ranks among the countries with the lowest coefficient of criminal acts is a proof of the good work of the bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.]

Greetings messages were delivered at the meeting on behalf of the State Committee for Security and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR. Ivan Stanev, hero of socialist labor, delivered a greetings address on behalf of Sofia working people.

PDRY LEADER AL-HASANI ARRIVES FOR 'VACATION'

AU161840 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] 'Ali Nasir Al-Hasani, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], arrived in our country today at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council. The Yemeni leader will spend a period of vacation in our country. At Sofia airport the high-ranking guest was cordially welcomed by Comrades Grisha Filipov, Milko Balev, and Dimitur Stanishev, and by Muhammad Haydarah Masuds, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PDRY in Bulgaria.

STOYANOV COMMENTS ON BREZHNEV MIDDLE EAST PLAN

AU161528 Sofia BTA in English 1443 GMT 16 Sep 82

["Real Path to Peace" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Sept 16 (BTA observer Todor Stoyanov) - The six-item plan of Mr Leonid Brezhnev paves a real path towards peace in the Middle East.

Its gist lies in the objective consideration of the realities in the region, in the decisions of the United Nations Organization and in the general norms of international law. Unlike the self-interested rhetoric of President Reagan, used as a mask of the American-Israeli game of gaining privileged positions in that region, the Brezhnev plan provides for doing away with the basic causes of the tumultuous state of affairs there as a precondition for a real and just peace.

The Soviet plan considers as inadmissible the aggression and the use of rights have been fought out with force. While in the speech of President Reagan, the rights of the victims of the aggression were veiled into the mist of dubious future decisions, in the speech of the Soviet leader, the position of unreserved support for the victims of the Israeli war has been outlined with calm clarity.

Proceeding from the firm principles of the Soviet foreign policy, Mr Leonid Brezhnev raises once again the basic principle: the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to a state of their own. The Soviet Union cannot agree with the exile of a whole people and insists on offering the Palestinians the chance to set up a homeland on the lands they have been deprived of by Israel. Time has shown it, the case with the Israeli people, too, can be cited here, that that which finally wins is the sacred right of inhabiting certain historical boundaries and this holds true for every people, for every nationality.

Every other policy is lacking perspective from historical point of view. In vain will remain Tel Aviv's hopes that weapons can lastingly change the process which naturally ends in the formation of an independent Palestinian state. Just like police, no matter how numerous it could be, have never succeeded in solving a single social issue, the Israeli Army, too, though backed by American weapons, will prove powerless when faced with the lawful striving of the Palestinians to gain back the lands they have been expelled from.

Rendering a firm support to the Arab cause as a whole the Soviet leader points to the necessity of a just peace through negotiations between the Arab countries and Israel. The soonest Tel Aviv gets over its illusions for domination through weapons and the supreme patrionage of the United States, the surer will be the lasting state of peace and calm to come to the area.

Indeed the aggression into Lebanon has made relations more difficult, but the therapy should not be sought in the game of peace and in the machinations to reinforce the achievements attained through force and blood.

In that sense the Brezhnev plan, a complete opposite of Reagan's, with the clarity and objectivity it contains, opens up possibilities for sooner or farther, but real peace in the region which has become a synonym of bloodshed and chaos.

ROMANIAN PREMIER DASACALESCU CONTINUES VISIT

LD161046 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Constantin Dascalescu, premier of the Socialist Republic of Romania, who is paying an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia, arrived in Ostrava today.

After his arrival by air at Mosnov Airport, where he was met by representatives of the political and public life of the North Moravian region, he visited the Vitkovice ironworks metallurgical combine and the engineering works of Klement Gottwald. He was accompanied by Ladislav Gerle, federal deputy premier, and other government representatives.

BCP DELEGATION, KAPEK TOUR TATRA FACTORY

LD162000 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] The delegation of the Sofia BCP Committee, headed by Chudomir Aleksandrov, Sofia first secretary and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, started the 4th day of its stay in Prague by visiting Tatra Smichov Enterprise, the world's largest producer of streetcars.

The Bulgarian guests were accompanied by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the Prague CPCZ Committee, and other comrades. The guests got acquainted with the rich history, production program and investment construction of the enterprise. Special attention was paid to the final assembly line. Three streetcars leave the enterprise daily. Most of them are designated for export to CEMA countries.

In his address Comrade Aleksandrov noted that Sofia counts on future deliveries of streetcars with the enterprise trademark which have an outstanding reputation.

LENART RECEIVES KIEV DELEGATION IN BRATISLAVA

LD161102 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received in Bratislava today the delegation of the Kiev City Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine, which is taking part in the traditional Days of Kiev in Bratislava.

In a discussion Comrade Lenart and the Ukrainian guests talked about further possibilities of deepening cooperation and exchanging experience in the sphere of scientific-technological development and socialist economic integration. They stressed the significance of the development of friendly contacts between Kiev and Bratislava in strengthening the indestructible friendship and fraternal relations between our peoples.

HUSAK RECEIVES DEPARTING DPRK ENVOY

LD161954 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received in Prague today Yu Ho-chun, the extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the DPRK, on the occasion of the termination of his diplomatic mission in Czechoslovakia. During a cordial conversation Comrade Husak thanked the ambassador for his activity through which, in the course of his term of duty, he contributed to cooperation between the two countries and he wished him many successes in his future work.

TRADE UNION COOPERATION SIGNED WITH MOZAMBIQUE

LD161954 Prague CTK in English 1528 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- The final round of talks was held here today between a delegation of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions and a delegation of the Mozambican National Commission for the Founding of Production Councils (CNICP).

The delegations were led by Karel Hoffman, Central Council chairman, and August Macamu, CNICP executive secretary. They appreciated the deepening fraternal ties of friendship and solidarity between the two trade union organizations, discussed topical problems of the world trade union movement, and condemned the policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialism which threatens the gains won by the working people, their work and life.

The delegation stresses that the preservation of peace is of prime importance for the world trade union movement, and expressed support for the peace initiatives of the socialist community led by the Soviet Union.

The Mozambican delegation underlined the successes achieved by the Czechoslovak working people in building an advanced socialist society, and appreciated the aid extended by the Czechoslovak revolutionary trade union movement to the Mozambican people, progressive democratic forces and national liberation movements.

The two trade union organizations signed an agreement on cooperation.

HUSAK BRIEFS NEWLY APPOINTED ENVOY TO GUINEA

LD102050 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received the newly appointed Czechoslovak ambassador to the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, Zdenek Hrcka, in Prague today prior to his taking up that diplomatic post.

SLOVAKIA REPORTS DISCOVERIES OF COAL, ORE

AU161053 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Sep 82 p 2

[Jan Markovic article: "A Realistic Chance to Double Extraction: New Discoveries of Deposits of Coal, Iron Ore and Other Minerals"]

[Summary] In the fifties, employees of the geological prospecting enterprise based in Spisska Nova Ves confined themselves to prospecting up to a depth of 600 meters. In the last few years, they have begun to search for coal in greater depths. This has made it possible to expand coal extraction in the area of already known coal deposits -- Novaky, Modry Kamen, Velky Krtis and Cigel. "They have also been looking for new deposits and this search has not beein in vain. They have already handed over for extraction a lignite deposit in Gbely and, which is particularly important, have discovered lignite deposits near Kosorin in the Ziar hollow, near Pukanec and near Stefanov, all of which lend themselves to strip mining. Though lignite is the least valuable coal, the technology of its use has improved to such an extent that it will be able to make a great contribution to the national economy. The last and largest discovery so far concerned anthracite, the best quality coal. They found it near Velka Trna in Trebisov district. Several bores confirmed the existence of anthracite seams ranging up to 3 meters, over a relatively large area.

Since 1969, the Spisska Nova Ves enterprise has handed over for extraction more than 300 million tons of brown coal and lignite reserves in Slovakia. By 1990 it would like to hand over an additional 180 million tons.

In the last 10 years, the Spisska Nova Ves geologists have also intensified their search for ores. They have discovered new iron ore deposits in Rudnany and Zlatnik, surveyed a new deposit of metasomatic iron ores in Kobeliarov and found new copper and silver-bearing ores at the Roznava deposit. For the Roznava enterprise, the closure of which was contemplated, this means the prospect of at least 25 more years of existence.

The geologists have also surveyed copper ore deposits in the Hodrus area and lead-zinc ores in the Banska Stiavnica area. In the area of the Dubniky mountains in East Slovakia, they have found a "rich deposit" of mercury ores. This year, they have completed a "positive" survey of tin and tungsten ores at the Hnilec-Medvedi Potok deposit in the West Carpathians. Tungsten ores have also been found in the Lower Tatra.

"Eng Tomas Furiel, head of the geological department [of the Spisska Nova Ves enterprise] said that, according to the existing geological forecasts, it will be possible, once all the prospecting work is successfully completed, to increase the extraction of ores in Slovakia roughly two fold by the year 2000. However, even in the course of the seventh quinquennium we are planning to hand over to the mining organizations some 46 million tons of new ore deposits."

The geologists in Nova Spisska Ves are not always satisfied with the utilization of their discoveries. Near Svedlar, they discovered "one of the largest quartz veins in Europe." Yet the construction of the mining enterprise in Svedlar is lagging. Similarly, in the area of Lastovce, Kuzmice and Fintice, they discovered a bentonite deposit estimated at 50 million tons. "Despite the need for this mineral in metallurgy and the chemical and food industries, for the time being only theoretical discussions are being conducted about using this deposit." The name applies to the use of some limestone deposits for the needs of agriculture.

In the years to come, the 2,500 employees of the geological prospecting enterprise want to search for ores at greater depths. They expdct to find the richest ores at a depth of 800-1,000 meters. For the time being, most of them are being extracted at 500-600 meters.

DAILY VIEWS NEW REGULATIONS FOR MANPOWER SAVINGS

AU151344 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Regulations Are Not Standing in the Way, But the Barrier of Inaction"]

[Excerpts] The situation is paradoxical. Whenever something is to be changed in our economic life and done in a different, nontraditional way, everyone immediately calls for a new decree, a new regulation. Otherwise, hardly anyone will even lift a finger. However, once the agencies in charge finally prepare and approve the "rules for the new game," the responsible employees at ministries, general directorates, enterprises and production plants do not treat them as they should and, what is more, frequently do not even bother to thoroughly acquaint themselves with them. The good ideas thus always remain -- with or without regulations -- just on paper.

This sort of inaction in applying progressive forms is documented, for example, by the events surrounding the Shchekino method. As regards this form of achieving manpower savings, too, many people first lacked regulations. Last year the sectors finally received the "instructions for using wage funds acquired through manpower savings" that were issued by the Federal Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs following an agreement with the two republics' ministries of the same name and the Central Trade Union Council. Ministries and other superior economic agencies were to make sure that the employees of the sectors -- including workers, self-evidently -- familiarize themselves with these instructions.

It seems, however, that the chain of information has been broken. Some workers know practically nothing about the Shchekino method and the possibilities for applying it at our workplaces and if they do know something, it is only bits and pieces from the newspapers, radio or television. Also some managerial employees have the same level of knowledge, including, which is startling, even graduates of the advanced school of economics working for many years in managerial and control economic bodies:

No wonder that the enterprises are not achieving the results they might be able to achieve in applying the Shchekino movement, specifically in saving manpower.

A subject raised frequently in discussions about the Shchekino method is remuneration. To tell the truth, such discussions are superfluous. After all, the instructions state clearly that, as a rule, the organization will use 30-50 percent of the wages saved to materially reward the employees who contributed to the manpower savings. The organizations have a fairly free hand in this respect. The reward may be even higher, for example, when the reduction in the number of employees is recorded in the counterplan or when it is the result of more objective performance norms. It must be noted that, compared with last year, the instructions have been "polished" to a certain extent -- according to the regulations in effect this year the enterprises may keep all the resources obtained through manpower savings. When the enterprises thinks it appropriate, it can thus distribute the whole sum of the resources saved among its employees.

Other questions, too, would not have to be discussed at any great length if the managements, especially on enterprise level, acquainted the broad strata of the working people with the instructions. For example, to many a worker it is not clear whether the personal material interest in manpower savings will last a month, a quarter or a year. The answer is that this period of time will be determined by the organization itself, depending on the nature of the manpower savings, the degree to which they are feasible, the labor-intensiveness of the solution, the utilization of working hours and other factors.

The instructions also see to it that the savings are not effected, as the saying goes, cost what it may. They foresee that the personal material incentives will be radically reduced or not applied at all if the manpower savings do not permanently reduce labor input or if they are carried out at the expense of cost efficiency, quality, work safety and so forth.

It is thus apparent that it is not the regulations that stand in the way of applying the Shchekino movement but rather the poor knowledge and inflexible application and use of it in the economic practice.

PRAVDA PRAISES CEMA, SCORES 'INCORRECT VIEWS'

AU091739 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Economic Integration -- the Requirement of Today"]

[Excerpt] Thinking along new lines means having correctly comprehended the political and economic importance of socialist integration and knowing how to implement it. However, in some enterprises we also come across various incorrect views on these enterprises' activity within the CEMA framework. Although these views do not predominate, we must not underestimate them; one has to forestall them. In some economic organizations, they more than once signal that not everything in these organizations is in line with their participation in the socialist international division of labor.

When we acquaint ourselves with their standard of integration relations with the partner organizations in the socialist countries, we ascertain that for many years they have been satisfied only with lower forms of relations -- with an exchange of information or experience, or with an exchange of goods. For example, we have published an article about a factory whose ranking economic personnel were trying at the beginning to convince us that the error is "at the top" in CEMA and that order can allegedly be imposed only by the highest authorities. However, later it emerged that the enterprise's proposal for scientific-technical cooperation with a partner abroad was not included in the plan only because the general directorate forgot about it....

One also cannot agree with those who are constantly striving for purchases of new machinery and technology, even on credit from capitalist firms. Drawing on such external sources is becoming less and less profitable every year. Only 2 years ago the average annual interest was around 10 percent. This year it is 16-18 percent, and with the American dollar sometimes even more than 20 percent.

The increasing volume and the development of new forms in the CEMA countries' cooperation affirm the necessity of going over to a qualitatively new level of socialist economic integration. Connected with this is also ensuring the link between scientific-technical and production cooperation, a matter which -- understandably -- is also accompanied by problems. As has emerged from the recent analysis of multilateral agreements and treaties -- the purpose of which was to assess the links between scientific-technical cooperation and international specialization and cooperation within the CEMA framework -- there are plenty of things to improve. For example, it has been ascertained that only less than 10 percent of agreements on the specialization and cooperation of production deal with problems of Nodal (Uzlova) and component specialization. Experience gained by individual CEMA member countries shows that in many cases the themes of scientific-technical cooperation are not sufficiently coordinated with the tasks of intrastate science and technology plans, be it on the level of the state, sectoral or departmental plan. Individual persons entrusted with the task of resolving matters [riesitelia] often lack material incentives to accomplish the desired results and utilize them to the broadest possible extent.

PITRA DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

LD141502 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0700 GMT 14 Sep 82

[From the press review]

[Text] RUDE PRAVO publishes under the headlines, "More Food Cheaper," an article by Frantisek Pitra, CPCZ Central Committee secretary devoted to the main strategic intentions for the development of our agriculture.

At the beginning of the article Comrade Pitra says that the year which has passed since the fourth CPCZ Central Committee session has fully confirmed the correctness of its conclusions. The overall results to date in implementating the conclusions of this session, however, show that with regard to continually more complex conditions it is necessary to wage a struggle for the mobilization of our current reserves with even greater intensity, more concretely and in particular with greater complexity.

In addition to positive examples, the attitudes of some managerial workers can also be quoted who are always ready to show, for example, how big the losses resulting from the shortage of this or that product made in industrial sphere are, but who do not see their own shortcomings, their routine approach and lack of willingness for seeking ways out of a complicated situation. They may be right in a number of cases, the RUDE PRAVO article says, and yet their behavior is wrong. The development of our agriculture is in fact accompanied by long-term disproportions in material-technical supplies.

The central bodies are gradually dealing with the problem according to our economy's possibilities. There are, however, many things which cannot be changed from day to day or even from year to year. It is thus necessary to direct attention in agricultural enterprises and at all levels of management to shortcomings, losses and reserves.

Concerning plant production Comrade Pitra says that its dynamics must be restored and the yields of plants be stabilized at the necessary level. He pays attention to the support provided by the party and state bodies to small plant holders and small breeders and emphasizes that in securing food for the people socialist agricultural enterprises are and will in the future be of key importance in our country. Support to small plant holders, small private gardeners and small breeders is not in contradiction to the priority position of our unified agricultural cooperatives and state farms. Small plant holders and small-scale breeders complement the work of large-scale producers in areas where large-scale producers cannot sufficiently utilize small plots of land or different local sources of fodder.

In the extensive article published today by RUDE PRAVO Comrade Pitra goes on to discuss and appreciate the responsible attitude of agricultural workers to the demanding task of coming to terms with limitations in the sources of fuel and power, and stresses that the necessity for minimizing the use of power in agriculture demands that biological factors be strengthened as part of the process of intensification.

Evaluating this year's state procurement of cereals he says that it was satisfactory, that cereals for human consumption are of high quality and that the wheat has exceptionally good bakery attributes. He went on to say that the experience gained during this harvest and also during plant production should be assessed and utilized in the future.

Speaking about livestock production Comrade Pitra says that the shortfall in grain production will have an effect on the needs of livestock production. In the even less favorable and more complex external conditions of this year funds will have to be allocated for the purchase of a certain amount of grain fodder. The main way out in dealing with the shortfall in production of grain fodder must be sought and found in agriculture itself. The primary task is to harvest a maximum amount of corn with minimum loss. On the basis of previous experience it is necessary to deepen further the principles of a binding regime concerning fodder economy. Fodder savings should be found in the improved management of livestock feeding, in the improvement of feeding technology and methodology, in increased nursing care and above all in substituting grain fodder with other types of fodder including good quality bulk fodder.

In the next part of the article Comrade Pitra goes on to speak about the fulfillment of the plan for milk production, saying that measures which would lead to improvement of nursing care for milking cows, feeding methodology and better milk economy should be made stricter. Above all, responsible managerial workers in agricultural enterprises, zootechnical and veterinary services should take part in the struggle for higher production of milk with even greater involvement.

In today's RUDE PRAVO Comrade Pitra goes on to discuss the improved system of planned management, whose principles have been applied in agriculture for the first year. He speaks about the necessity for mobilizing reserves quickly, for strengthening the target and program approach to the planned management of the agriculture-industry complex, which means in particular achieving a higher degree of unification in the proceedings of all managerial parts. He also pays attention to the more effective application of science and technology in agriculture.

Concluding the extensive article entitled "More Food Cheaper" published in RUDE PRAVO today, Comrade Pitra says that consistent orientation for an active solution of all priority issues of agricultural production and care for fluent market supplies of food are the main concerns of communists working in agriculture and also in other areas which have a part in securing food for the population. The results achieved so far in implementing the conclusions of the fourth CPCZ Central Committee session are in the majority of cases a good stimulus to the demanding course of more consistent fulfillment of the line of the 16th party congress.

RUDE PRAVO EXPLAINS ABSENCE OF HARVEST FIGURES

AU131200 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Sep 82 p 5

["NY"-signed article in the "Reply to a Reader's Question" column: "What is the Truth About Grain Procurement"]

[Text] "I have been a RUDE PRAVO reader for many years and regularly scrutinize the published results about harvest progress. The harvest of cereals has reached its final phase: you state the percentage of the harvested area but you do not publish [any figures on] the fulfillment of the state grain procurement plan. I understand that last year there was nothing to take pride in but believe that this year's harvest is better and that the public ought to be informed about the results of our farmers' work." So reads a letter from Vratislav Ptacek of Novy Hradek.

The reader is right. This year RUDE PRAVO, indeed, does not publish data that used to be a traditional part of harvest reports. Formerly, it used to publish charts listing the state grain procurement plan.

Let us consider the fact that the regions have very diverse conditions for the ripening of grain and thus also for the timing of the harvest. Whereas the harvested fields in southern Slovakia have already turned green with stubblefield mixtures, in the Karlovy Vary area some grain strips are only becoming ripe. Should the first be praised and the second criticized? Certainly not, the farmers in southern Slovakia and in the western corner of our republic are equally good husbandmen who try to grow and reap as much as possible. Yet the objective conditions for their work vary.

Can the publication of charts about the pgoress of grain procurement prompt the regions occupying the last places to speed up the harvest and the sale of grain to the state? It can; indeed, in the past we witnessed this more than once. But at what price? The combines were devouring one hectare after another, regardless of the quality of the harvest, especially harvest losses. And the losses, due to the crash work, were not small. After all, the main thing is not to be the first to complete the harvest but to reap as much as possible. This requires, aside from good preparation of the soil, timely sowing, highly productive varieties and the correct use of agricultural technology, also enough time during the harvest. Reducing this time only to prevent one's district or region from being last in the charts would waste all the work and endeavor exerted in the pre-vegetation and vegetation periods.

This is why we have stopped publishing charts about recording progress in fulfilling the state procurement plan. Incidentally, on 7 September RUDE PRAVO reported that this plan has been fulfilled. Enough good quality grain for the mills and bakeries as well as enough malt barley for domestic needs and exports have been ensured.

On the other hand, this year we have paid greater attention than in the past to the sequence of the individual harvest operations to the difference between the harvested area and the area from which straw has been gathered, to the progress of postharvest stubble-breaking and to the sowing of stubblefield mixtures.

These are the data that must be published to stimulate postharvest work and prevent any delays, in the interest of good quality conservation of straw, the creation of additional fodder resources and so forth. All agricultural enterprises, districts and regions can compete in this, because the conditions for them are comparable.

But it would not do any good if we carried out the harvest itself with undue haste. The aim of this operation [the nonpublication of figures on the state procurement plan] was, above all, to reduce harvest losses and all those who have succeeded in this deserve thanks. Likewise, in view of the diverse conditions, so far we have not published this year the per-hectare yields. In some places they were really high, in other places they were mediocre. On the whole, this year's grain harvest has been better than last year's harvest, although it has not been good enough to completely fill the fodder funds. That is why it is still imperative to handle the harvested grain carefully and to use it as economically as possible.

BRIEFS

SOUTH AFRICAN COMMUNISTS -- Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Yuruf Mahomed Dadoo, national chairman of the Communist Party of South Africa, who is now visiting our country, in Prague today, and conveyed to him the support and solidarity of our people with the just fight of the South African people against racism and apartheid. He also acquainted the guest with the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 16th congress of the party. [Text] [Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 7 Sep 82 LD]

SRV AMBASSADOR -- Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received Vu Son, SRV ambassador to Czechoslovakia, in connection with the start of his tour of duty in Bratislava today. [Text] [Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1930 GMT 7 Sep 82 LD]

CZECH MILK 'DEBT' -- Agricultural enterprises in the Czech Socialist Republic fulfilled the milk procurement plan for the first 8 months of the year 98.5 percent. They thus "owe" 37,269,000 liters of milk. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Sep 82 p 2 AU]

NEW EXPRESSWAY SECTION -- A new section of the Bratislava-Trencin espressway, the 1,815 km section between Trnava and Hlohovec, was opened for traffic on 10 September, in the presence of Slovak Deputy Premier Jan Gregor. The construction of this section required investments of more than Kcs600 million. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Sep 82 p 2 AU]

LEGAL NORMS' AMENDMENT DISCUSSED -- The Czech National Council's Committee for Industry and Construction, which met in Prague on 8 September, discussed drafts of new legal norms pertaining, among other things, to the registration of citizens' accommodation [Pobyt], to the amendment of the civic code and of the law on family. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 9 Sep 82 p 6 AU]

FIRES IN CZECH LANDS -- A total of 2,047 fires were registered in the Czech lands in the first 6 months of the year -- an increase of 1.3 percent over the past year. The damage caused by the fires has been estimated at Kcs89,728,200 -- almost 60 percent more than in the same period last year. The fire brigades' timely intervention prevented damage estimated at Kcs355 million. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 9 Sep 82 p 4 AU]

TRANSPORTATION PROTOCOL WITH ROMANIA -- Talks ended today at the Federal Ministry of Foreign Trade with the signature of an agreement between the governments of Czechoslovakia and Romania on the principles of cooperation in the sphere of the international transportation of goods until 1985. At the same time a protocol was signed on cooperation between the ministries of foreign trade of Czechoslovakia and Romania on third markets. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 15 Sep 82 LD]

LESOTHO PRIME MINISTER TALKS WITH LEADERS

Received by Honecker

LD161702 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1123 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 16 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received the prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, Chief Dr Joseph Leabua Jonathan, who is on an official visit to the GDR, for a talk today at the Council of State building.

The prime minister conveyed cordial greetings from the Lesotho head of state, King Moshoeshoe II, which were reciprocated equally cordially by Erich Honecker.

In the talk Erich Honecker praised the friendly relations between the two states and called the prime minister's visit a contribution to the deepening of bilateral relations. He stressed the GDR's solidarity with the people of Lesotho and with all states in southern Africa which are defending and consolidating their sovereignty and territorial integrity and are thus opposing the destabilization policy of the South African racist regime.

In the talk Leabua Jonathan expressed high esteem for the GDR's efforts in the struggle for the preservation of peace and for international security, detente and disarmament. He praised the GDR's support for the peoples of Africa who are fighting for their national and social liberation.

Erich Honecker and Leabua agreed in describing the preservation of peace as a most urgent contemporary task. They reaffirmed the anti-imperialist solidarity of their countries with the people of Africa, Asia and Latin America who are fighting for national liberation and against imperialism, neocolonialism and racial discrimination. In this connection they stressed their support for the just struggle of the people of Namibia under the leadership of its sole legitimate representative, the South-West African People's Organization.

Both sides condemned the Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. They regarded the decisions of the conference of Arab heads of state in Fes as a constructive contribution to a comprehensive, peaceful, just and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict.

The talk, which was held in a cordial atmosphere, was attended by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Oskar Fischer, minister for foreign affairs, and Heinz Eichler, of the Council of State. Dr Jonathan was accompanied by the minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Lesotho, Charles Dube Molapo [title and name as heard].

Following the meeting, Dr Jonathan signed the visitors' book of the GDR Council of State.

Holds Talks With Stoph

LD161956 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1454 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 16 Sep (ADN) -- The talks between the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, and the prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, Chief Dr Joseph Leabua Jonathan, who is on an official visit to the GDR, were continued and concluded on Thursday in Berlin. During the 2 days of talks, both politicians exchanged ideas in a friendly atmosphere marked by mutual understanding on the fundamental problems of current international developments and questions of bilateral relations.

Willi Stoph acquainted the guest with the successful implementation of the resolution of the 10th SED Congress. He explained the great effort and numerous initiatives of the GDR to secure peace, the decisive question of the present time.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers stressed the great regard with which the struggle of the people and government of Lesotho to strengthen national independence and construct the country is being viewed in the GDR. He underlined that the GDR rejects decisively all attempts by the South African racist regime to interfere in the internal affairs of the Kingdom of Lesotho by political and economic pressure. Willi Stoph condemned all machinations against the national sovereignty and the right to self-determination of the Kingdom of Lesotho which are emanating especially from the Republic of South Africa and are supported by the most aggressive circles of imperialism. He assured the people of Lesotho of the firm friendship and solidarity of the GDR.

The prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho praised the successes achieved by GDR workers in the construction of socialism. He stressed the significant role which the GDR is playing in the struggle for the preservation of peace.

Chief Dr Jonathan expressed thanks for the support which the GDR is giving to the Kingdom of Lesotho and all the peoples of Africa who are fighting for their national liberation and sovereignty. He emphasized that this policy of the GDR is highly regarded by the people of Lesotho.

Willi Stoph and Joseph Leabua Jonathan expressed their resolution to continue cooperation between the GDR and the Kingdom of Lesotho for mutual benefit by contractual agreements.

Both politicians demanded the complete removal of all forms of colonialism, neocolonialism and racism. Decisively, they condemned the policy of aggression and destabilization of the South African apartheid regime against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the states in Southern Africa. Both sides confirmed their support for the fighting people of Namibia. They underlined their demand for immediate independence for Namibia on the basis of Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council.

PARTY, STATE LEADERS MEET WITH FDJ ACTIVISTS

FDJ Peace Summons

LD162032 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1343 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 16 Sep (ADN) -- In the struggle for the preservation of peace, every good deed which consolidates the power of socialism and makes it immune to all enemies is of importance.

In the center of Europe, on the dividing line between the two social systems, we citizens of the GDR, we members of the FDJ feel our special responsibility for the implementation of the peace policy of the Soviet Union and the whole socialist community.

The FDJ Central Council therefore appeals for participation in the "Peace Summons of the FDJ" -- "My deed for our socialist fatherland."

The aim of this mass political movement of our socialist youth organization, which links up with the good traditions in the history of the FDJ, is the further exemplary fulfillment of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. The meetings of the SED Central Committee point the direction for us here.

All groups and basic organizations are adopting fighting programs within the framework of the "Peace Summons of the FDJ." What we are striving for, is for every member of the FDJ to take on a personal commitment: "My deed for our socialist fatherland."

We dedicate our national youth festival, the meeting of the FDJ Organization, which takes place in our capital, Berlin, during Whitsun 1984, to the 35th anniversary of the GDR, our socialist fatherland.

What tasks do we set ourselves in the "Peace Summons of the FDJ?"

1. We make Marxism-Leninism, the idelogy of the working class, our very own, steadfastly carry out the policy of the SED and act in a class-conscious way in every situation. The leaders of our organization are organizing political-ideological work with all young people so as to have an effect on the masses. At the center stand these convictions of the revolutionary fighters:

-- Our time is the epoch of transition from capitalism to socialism. We draw strength for our own actions from the global advance of socialism.

-- Socialism and peace are an indivisible unity. By our high commitment for a strong workers' and peasants' state on German soil we are making our contribution to peace. It remains our task to make peace against NATO weapons.

-- The political power of the workers and peasants under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist party is the fundamental point of the socialist revolution. With superior performance we are contributing to the policy for the benefit of the people; the main task is its uniting of economic and social policies. The defense of socialism is our honorable right and duty.

-- The alliance with the Soviet Union and the friendship with the other states of the socialist community are the bases of our strength. We always support anti-imperialist solidarity.

Our opponent has no chance. We resolutely oppose its attempts to cripple the progress of socialism with ideological sabotage, anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. Our love, our loyalty and our actions are for the GDR, our socialist fatherland. The study-year of the FDJ, the talks to gain the badge "for well-based knowledge," the youth forums and the movement for the preservation of the revolutionary traditions are to serve still more strongly the exchange of views and the formation of views on the political fundamental questions of our time and are to help strengthen the class standpoint of our members on the basis of the SED program. We are holding the FDJ membership meeting in March 1983 on the subject "the triumphant march of socialism determines the course of history" in honor of the 100th anniversary of the death of the 165th birthday of Karl Marx.

2. We apply our whole strength to implementing the SED economic strategy; we are fighting in socialist competition for high performance, and learning and studying industriously. All young working people are called upon, in accordance with the direction set by the 10th FDGB Congress concerning the struggle in socialist competition for higher efficiency and quality of production, to increase labor productivity, to save materials and energy and thus contribute to the fulfillment and the selective overfulfillment of the economic plan.

The number of our youth brigades is to rise by 5,000 by 1985. With the economic initiatives of the FDJ in 1983 we want to:

-- Save 7,500 jobs and 88.1 million working hours;

-- Gain M1.75 billion in the FDJ "materials economy" action and M40 million in the FDJ "feedstuffs economy" action;

-- Collect 32,000 tons of scrap and 83,000 tons of waste paper;

-- Complete 13,000 apartments in the FDJ "convert and renovate" action.

For this the following is necessary:

-- to undertake new tasks within the framework of the "fair of tomorrow's masters" movement, above all in science and technology, as well as from the FDJ "Industrial Robots" and "Microelectronics" initiatives;

-- to persuade everyone in the youth brigades to participate in the "every day with good results" campaign; the measure for the assessment of the results achieved has to be an increase in quantity and quality of production at the lowest possible cost;

-- to fulfill reliably the tasks taken over as were the central youth projects "FDJ Initiative Berlin" and "Natural Gas Pipeline," the "Investment Youth Projects," as well as all the other youth projects;

-- to direct the initiative of the FDJ members in agriculture to use every square meter of ground in the best possible way and to achieve higher yields, above all with grain crops; to win more friends for animal husbandry and direct their initiatives toward producing more animal products from each kilogram of feed and to lower animal losses, to mobilize the members of youth brigades and youth projects in agriculture to look after their machines with care;

-- to fill many graduates, above all from the villages, with enthusiasm for agricultural work and to deepen the love of all young farmers for their work;

-- to transmit to all apprentices the ways of thinking and working of class-conscious, skilled workers, to pass on an attitude of professional mastery, plan discipline, perseverence in work and a continuous striving for improvement in production within the framework of the socialist professional competition;

-- to further among FDJ members in secondary schools the joy of learning and discovery, to direct their political thinking and their social awareness of responsibility toward gaining great knowledge and ability to be used for the benefit of their socialist home;

-- to direct the strength of the FDJ in the universities, colleges and technical colleges so that all students consider their studies and research as revolutionary working-class tasks and consciously help increase the productivity of intellectual work.

3. We are strengthening the contribution of young people to the protection of our socialist fatherland. With political steadfastness, discipline and physical performance we are fulfilling our right and our duty of honor for the defense of socialism at all times. Together with the Society for Sport and Technology (GST) we are developing premilitary and military sports training and education on a high level.

Our most steadfast and class-conscious members are to be won over to a military career and be prepared for this in the FDJ applicants' collectives. The FDJ members in the National People's Army, the Border Troops and the other protective and security organs are called upon to reliably fulfill their class tasks at the side of the Soviet Army.

With the "FDJ order groups" we are contributing to the preservation of a high level of order and security.

4. We are deepening the firm alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal states and are practising active anti-imperialist solidarity.

True to the legacy of Thaelmann, that the relationship with the Soviet Union is the test of every revolutionary, every time and everywhere we do our utmost for friendship to the country of the Red October to be strengthened and withstand every test. In this spirit we celebrate the 65th anniversary of the Great October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR. We use these occasions for friendly meetings with delegates from the Soviet Union and representatives of the Leninist Komsomol.

We are actively participating in the world campaign of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY), "Youth, unite in the struggle -- peace is our prime human right." Jointly with our friends all over the world we announce: "Do away with the NATO missile decision. Create peace against NATO arms."

5. In all basic organizations we are developing a rich intellectual-cultural, sporting and travel life. Corresponding to the growing need to spend free time sensibly and in a circle of friends, we are making greater efforts to develop a high level of intellectual-cultural life in the basic organizations and the youth clubs of the FDJ, as well as at other meeting places for young people. We support the FDJ singing and poetry movement, young people's wind instrument music and the other artistic movements of the FDJ and the Ernst Thaelmann Pioneer Organization. Our special attention is directed to dance among young people.

The groups and basic organizations are creating still closer links with artists and cultural workers. In this way we are contributing to the creation of new works of art connected with the masses. Trips and walks are a firm part of our interesting FDJ life. The "GDR May Home" action is being furthered by us everywhere.

Our contribution to the seventh gymnastics and sport festival and to the ninth children's and youth Spartakiad in 1983 lies in encouraging, together with the GDR Gymnastics and Sports Federation [DTSB], many friends to participate regularly in sport, in fulfilling the joint sporting program of the DTSB, the FDGB and the FDJ, and in encouraging many people to win the sporting badge "Prepared for work and for the defense of our home."

6. We support our Ernst Thaelmann Pioneer Organization in the "Pioneer Expedition: the GDR May Home." All FDJ basic organizations are increasing their help for diverse and interesting Pioneer life in all Pioneer friendships. We are helping them to use the suggestions of the seventh Pioneer meeting for the Pioneer life. Other youth brigades and other FDJ collectives are assuming the patronship of Pioneer groups.

7. We are strengthening our groups and basic organizations. In all groups and basic organizations we support a high level of activity by the members and an open atmosphere and in line with party thought. We are winning young workers, cooperative peasants and members of the young intelligentsia over to FDJ membership. We are preparing our best members for acceptance into the ranks of the party of the working class.

Our fighting programs and personal tasks are being adopted during the 1982-83 elections of the organization. Together with the state organs and the people's representations we are helping to implement the youth law and the plans for the furthering of youth.

Within the peace summons of the FDJ the following awards are being made for outstanding performance:

-- further SED red banners of honor with the pictures of Ernest Thaelmann and Wilhelm Pieck;

-- fifty thousand copies of the SED program with a personal dedication by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council;

-- certificates of honor of the WFDY and the International Federation of Youth.

Our most active members are being mandated to participate in the national GDR youth festival, in friendship meetings with youth organizations from other socialist countries and for travel in friendship trains to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Members of the FDJ, young people of the GDR. Help with your peace deeds to strengthen and protect our socialist fatherland, the GDR, for the benefit of the people and for the protection of peace.

[Signed] The FDJ Central Council

Honecker Addresses Meeting

DW161455 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1127 GMT 16 Sep 82

["Excerpts" from speech by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, at a meeting of the GDR party and state leadership with FDJ activists at Congress Hall in the SED Central Committee building in Berlin on 16 September -- recorded]

[Text] Dear friends, dear comrades, we are pleased to meet with you today, the activists of the FDJ. It imbues us with profound satisfaction that the youth of the GDR is firmly united with its socialist fatherland. It regards the policy decided by the 10th SED Congress for the safeguarding of peace and for the well-being of the people as a program and road of its own. [strong applause]

In an attempt to implement this policy, millions of boys and girls are performing great accomplishments every day at the work-benches and universities, in the laboratories and in the armed forces. We remember well the impressive FDJ Whitsun meeting and the merry hours of the seventh Pioneer meeting. The passionate avowal for peace and socialism by the youngest citizens of our country could be heard far beyond the borders of our country. What Comrade Egon Krenz has outlined here as the balance-sheet of your work is reaffirmed everywhere. GDR youth has responded to the call which the 10th SED Congress addressed to it. The youth, and particularly FDJ members, stand their test as active formers of the developed socialist society, as fighters for our communist ideals. [applause] The young Pioneers and the Thaelmann Pioneers contribute to it also.

In the name of the SED Central Committee I want to congratulate most cordially the FDJ and its Ernst Thaelmann Pioneer Organization for the great work that has been done since our 10th SED Congress and the first FDJ parliament. [applause]

The FDJ has proved over and over to be an active helper and a reliable fighting reserve of our party. In many FDJ basic organizations this is demonstrated by great SED banners of honor with pictures of Ernst Thaelmann and Wilhelm [illegible]k. They symbolize the revolutionary unity of generations in our country, showing that the heritage of the revolutionary veterans is very much alive in the FDJ. [applause]

Comrade Egon Krenz handed me the Central Council decision on the FDJ peace appeal with the signatures of the Central Council. As he said, I want to say here that the Central Committee of our party welcomes and supports the FDJ peace appeal. [applause, cheers]

This new initiative under the slogan, "My deed for our socialist fatherland," is fully in accordance with the requirements of our time. Since its establishment the FDJ has written the fight for peace on its banners. On the occasion of the historical torch march on 11 October 1949, it swore to be loyal to our GDR and to bring peace and a better life to the youth. The FDJ kept its oath and we are certain that it will always keep its oath. [applause]

Dear friends and comrades, it is most fortunate for the people that Europe has lived in peace for almost four decades now. But this did not happen accidentally. As we all know, you must fight hard for peace. The Soviet Union, our republic, the countries of the socialist community together with the peace forces in the world have made great efforts in this respect.

The first word of the young Soviet power was peace. Fighting for peace is the state policy of the USSR whose 60th anniversary we will celebrate solemnly in a few months. Our country is also using all its strength to save mankind from nuclear world war and enable it to approach a happy future.

The experience that war is not a law of nature and that peace is not a gift, is a most current experience today. With their high-armament and confrontation course the most aggressive forces of imperialism, particularly of the United States, create the danger of a nuclear catastrophe with all its terrible consequences for mankind. Based on the policy of strength they have begun a real crusade as you know, against socialism and all progressive forces. As demonstrated by the barbarian Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the brave Palestinian people, they do not shy back from even the utmost.

During my meeting with Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the Crimea, I have again stressed the determination of our GDR to do everything at the side of the Soviet Union for the preservation of peace. [applause] Our people support the initiative of the Soviet Union aimed at averting nuclear war and its approach to the limitation and reduction of armament, particularly nuclear armament. The prevention of further armament, particularly the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe as well as concrete disarmament steps are and remain the main task at present. [applause]

Dear friends, in the fight for peace no efforts will be too great for us; we are willing to make sacrifices, and we know that the FDJ members think and act just as we do. [applause]

Dear friends and comrades, you planned at your 11th parliament meeting to help all young people to absorb the communist ideology. It is not an easy task, as you know since you want to achieve it, that every young person should strive to learn and work for the benefit of the people. Everybody is to distinguish himself through high effectiveness, and defense readiness, through unshakable class awareness and political steadfastness in all situations. This is why it is so important to lead the youth up to the intellectual heritage of Marx, Engels and Lenin. This will strengthen its conviction that the triumphant advance of socialism is making the entire course of history. In this the members of our party are standing at your side with their word and deed. Encounters with veterans of the revolutionary struggle and with meritorious working people, with the heroes of work, will help the younger people to correctly assess what has already been achieved in our republic and to arm themselves for the requirements resulting from the further shaping of the evolved socialist society. What is at stake is the making of strong characters, the education in communist morality, because we all want young people to fill their place and perform good deeds for our socialist fatherland, the German Democratic Republic. [prolonged applause]

What we regard as particularly valuable is the FDJ's economic projects. They carry great weight for further increasing our national economy's production growth. We take pleasure in stating that in the first 8 months of this year industrial commodities production in industry increased by 4.2 percent compared with the same period in 1981 and that labor productivity increased by 3.5 percent.

It is also encouraging, dear friends and comrades, that according to the report by the Central Statistical Administration our agriculture this year has brought into the barns more than 10 million tons of grain; [prolonged applause] this means 39.8 quintals per hectare. This is the best grain harvest in the GDR's history. [prolonged applause] We cordially thank the working people in the industry, the cooperative peasants and agricultural workers and, above all, the members of the FDJ in the cities and the countryside for these results. [prolonged applause]

Dear friends and comrades, we highly appreciate your efforts in the socialist competition which above all are aimed at achieving quality and effectiveness in production. Any working hour which is utilized better, any gram of material saved, any additionally produced deciton of grain, any kilogram of scrap material or waste paper which is being supplied by FDJ members and young Pioneers for recycling are contributing to the fulfillment of those tasks which are outlined in our party's economic strategy for the eighties.

It is with satisfaction that we see that the young people are more and more actively taking part in mastering science and technology. The number of those young innovators, scientists and researchers, who perform remarkable accomplishments in the movement of the masters of tomorrow fair, have already become an entire army. Microelectronics and robot technology are becoming increasingly favorite and successful fields of action for young people. What must not be mentioned in last place are the youth projects for the national economy's focal points; about which Comrade Egon Krenz informed us. At these projects, such as the FDJ Initiative Berlin, at the Natural Gas Pipeline in the Soviet Union or with regard to Havel fruit as well as in the enterprises, the LPG's and in the scientific institutions, young people stand the test in the struggle for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of plans.

A strong force on which we rely is the more than 40,000 youth brigades. Many of them are attaining best results in competition. They are successfully implementing the slogan "Everybody have a good balance every day." The socialist youth organization performs immense work to strengthen our socialist fatherland. But tomorrow the standards will be set even higher than today. In all fields of the economy, in the cities and in the countryside there exist significant possibilities of utilizing even better the creative strength and performance readiness of youth. This is why we support your efforts toward making every basic organization, every group and every member of the FDJ participate in the economic initiatives of the youth organization. Our party's tested principle of placing full trust in the young people and assigning to it high responsibility is being filled with life day by day.

Our socialist state has conceded to you great rights with the introduction of the youth legislation. This, of course, does not apply only to work and learning. Along with the FDGB, the DTSB of the GDR, the GST and other organizations, the FDJ has taken responsibility for the shaping of leisure time, dancing and social life, sports and tourism. The officials of state and economy will assist you in this at any time. In our country the places of culture and art are wide open to youth. Cultural workers want the young people to be their partners and I may also be allowed to say here that the FDJ also wants the cultural workers to be their partners in the struggle for the further building of socialism. [prolonged applause] We are firmly convinced that new impetus for the intellectual-cultural life in your basic organizations and also for arts will be emanating from the forthcoming cultural conference of the FDJ.

Dear friends, what matters now is to let the FDJ peace drive become the cause of all basic organizations and groups, the aim of the entire youth of the GDR. To this end the FDJ elections offer a good opportunity. Many experienced party functionaries have passed through the school of the youth organization themselves and are closely linked with it, and they know how to give advice from their own FDJ activities. For the young members and candidate members of our party -- 287,000 alone are under age 25 -- it ought to be an urge and at the same time a mission to actively cooperate with the FDJ, and we are pleased that new members are coming to our party, the party of the working class, from your ranks, above all from the youth brigades. [strong applause]

Dear friends, the FDJ Central Council proposed to hold another national youth festival, a meeting of the FDJ, in the year of the GDR's 35th anniversary. We welcome this proposal. The meeting of your organization in Berlin will manifest once again the strong ties between the SED and the FDJ. It will be reaffirmed before everybody that the GDR youth is ready and in a position to do everything for the strengthening and defense of its socialist fatherland, the GDR. [prolonged applause]

I would like to tell you that the Politburo of our party's Central Committee decided to hand over to the most active friends (?of the) FDJ peace drive the program of the SED with the thanks of the Central Committee. The program of our party shows the way toward the communist future of our people. It is also a program for the youth and we want to implement it jointly for the well-being of the people.

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and its Politburo I wish the FDJ and you personally much success in the FDJ peace drive, good health and creative strength. Friendship! [prolonged applause]

Krenz on Achievements

LD162032 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1425 GMT 16 Sep 82

["Text" of speech made by Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Politburo, at a meeting with FDJ activists in Berlin on 16 September]

[Text] Berlin, 16 Sep (ADN) -- We members and candidates of the FDJ Central Council, together with the kreis and bezirk first secretaries of our socialist youth organization, are gathered here in order to report to the party leadership. From the fifth meeting of the Central Council we have called upon all the young people of our country to attend the "Peace Summons of the FDJ."

Our peace summons reflects the fact that high results in the overall strengthening of our socialist fatherland, the GDR, are at the same time crucial weapons in the fight for peace. It takes into account the experience that there is no greater hindrance for the warmongering forces of imperialism than a strong socialism which is inviolable in every respect. This is the basic idea of our peace summons with which we appeal to all the young citizens of the GDR to serve peace by each and every person doing good deeds for the socialist fatherland and for its reliable protection.

Our peace summons continues a good tradition. Only a few months following the founding of our GDR the FDJ decided to hold its first peace summons in 1950. Comrade Erich Honecker said at the time: "In working out the peace summons the Central Council of our organization proceeded from the premise that in view of the growing threat to peace by U.S. imperialists, the fight for preserving and safeguarding peace is the main task."

Then, as today, peace was upset by imperialism. At the same time these words indicate the continuity of the fight for peace by our republic. They also prove that our FDJ, as the central youth organization, has been a strong force in the fight for peace right from the beginning. Everyone of us feels pleasure and pride that our republic, as a state of peace in the heart of Europe, is at the same time the true homeland of the young generation.

These revolutionary traditions of our youth organization we intend to continue now as socialist patriots and proletarian internationalists. The yardstick for our action shall be the order given to us by the 10th SED Congress: "...to vouch for the interests of socialism with word and deed in every situation..."

In this we can build on an achievement of the SED policy whose vitality was once again confirmed at the Whitsun youth meeting and at the seventh Pioneer meeting; youth and the party are tied inseparably together in the GDR, and this for all times. The unity of youth and socialism forms a strong foundation on which all hopes for the future and intrigues of the class enemy will be placed.

The "Peace Summons of the FDJ" continues that large movement which involves the young generation in the realization of the SED's economic strategy. Our youth organization will be present wherever in industry crucial steps for the further socialist intensification are called for, wherever in schools and universities high results in learning and studying are called for.

For this we have created a good starting position. In the socialist competition movement, the FDJ, at the side of and jointly with the FDGB, contributes to the high efficiency and quality of product.

During the first 6 months we achieved the following results in implementing the economic initiatives of our youth organization:

-- reduction of manpower requirement by 3,256 jobs and 48.5 million working hours;

-- a gain of M1,093 billion in the "Economical Use of Material" FDJ campaign and M23,062 billion in the "Feedstuff Savings" FDJ campaign;

-- the collection of 248,666 tons of scrap and 52,102 tons of wastepaper;

-- the completion of a further 6,878 homes in the "Convert and Renovate" FDJ campaign.

During the current 5-year plan the number of our youth brigades rose by 2,325 so that there are today 40,642 youth brigades which, under the motto of "Good results for everybody every day," are taking part in the competition movement.

Work on the "Natural Gas Pipeline" central youth project in the Soviet Union has commenced. At the Ivano-Frankovsk building section the GDR pipeline workers fight under the motto "Ahead of daily schedule -- our yardstick for the pipeline," and at the Lipetsk section under the motto "Pipeline builders are present-day Korchagins, for whom current achievements are not sufficient," for high achievements in completing the natural gas pipeline. At the same time the firm and inviolable friendship between the Komsomol and the FDJ is proving itself once again on the building sites in the country of Lenin.

We also achieved good results in the "FDJ-Berlin Initiative" central youth project. At present 14,290 friends from all bezirke work alongside their Berlin friends and colleagues on building sites and in enterprises on the further development of our capital. During the 8 months of this year 905 youth brigades built and assembled 285 youth projects with a value of M1,078 billion. This summer 21,583 students from all parts of the republic worked in FDJ student brigades on the central youth project in Berlin. A further 25,000 students worked in "FDJ Student Summer" on important national economy projects in other bezirke. Our FDJ campaigns "Microelectronics" and "Robotics" help to implement scientific-technological progress on a wide front.

These and many other results testify to the growing ability of the young generation to better exploit in everyday work the great material and intellectual potential created in our republic, thus making a conscious contribution toward further increasing performance in our national economy. At the working youth congress which will be held by the FDJ Central Council and the FDGB National Executive Committee on 10 April 1983 we will be exchanging the best experiences on how the young members of our country's ruling class meet their great responsibility of further increasing the attractiveness of socialism on German soil.

The "Peace Summons of the FDJ" affirms our attitude that the preparedness for the armed protection of the socialist fatherland is a particularly uncompromising form of serving peace. For we know that the desire for peace alone has never yet prevented any of the wars which have so far darkened mankind's history. We intend to prove ourselves as active fighters for peace also in the future, making our contribution here at the dividing line of the two opposing world systems and military blocs to the inviolability of peace and socialism. Our special tribute goes to the FDJ members in the National People's Army and the other armed groups who stand on guard for peace for our socialist fatherland.

One concern of our "Peace Summons of the FDJ" is also to deepen the firm alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal states as well as the active anti-imperialist solidarity. The historic truth that the USSR, whose 60th anniversary will be celebrated on 30 December, is and remains a bastion of peace, makes us optimistic that we shall be able to preserve peace also in future. Not least through the close collaboration of yet more groups and basic cells of our organization with teams of the Leninist Komsomol do we see that the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union will be inviolable also in the future.

As part of the campaign "Youth Units in Militancy, Peace Is Our First Human Right" of the WFDY, the FDJ will do everything in its power to prevent 1983 -- 50 years after the power takeover of fascism in Germany -- from becoming the year in which new U.S. missiles are deployed in Western Europe. Therefore our motto remains acute: Against NATO arms, create peace.

Our "Peace Summons of the FDJ" is also to give a new impetus to our efforts of developing a rich intellectual-cultural and sporting-touristic life in all the FDJ teams.

The "Cultural Conference of the FDJ" and the "Festival of Young Talents and Artists" in Leipzig in October will provide important relevant stimuli.

The "Peace Summons of the FDJ" is to link up with the results of the successful seventh Pioneer meeting in Dresden and help our Pioneer organization to continue to prove itself worthy of the name of Ernst Thaelmann.

We proceed from the premise that the successful implementation of the peace summons will result in a further increase in the fighting strength of our youth organization and the strengthening of the groups and basic cells as places for creative exchanges of arguments concerning the contribution by every FDJ member to the overall strengthening of our country.

In this spirit we are preparing the elections in the FDJ and its Pioneer organization which will commence on 22 September. It will remain one of our most important tasks to prepare our best members for admittance as candidates for the SED. The FDJ Central Council appealed at its 5th meeting to organize the national youth festival, in the 35th year of the existence of the GDR, as a joint FDJ meeting. We would ask the Central Committee of our party to approve this proposal and to stage this event in the life of the FDJ in Berlin, capital of the GDR, 8-10 June 1984.

We are convinced that our national youth festival will show once again that love and loyalty, knowledge and work of the young generation belong to our socialist fatherland, the German Democratic Republic.

In expressing my most cordial gratitude that this by now traditional meeting has once again taken place between the general secretary of our party and the joint aktiv of our FDJ I am echoing the opinion of all those officials of the FDJ gathered here.

On behalf of the FDJ Central Council I should like to hand over to you, dear Comrade Erich Honecker, the Peace Summons with the promise that the FDJ was, is and remains the reliable helper and the loyal militant reserve of the party of the working class, the SED of Germany.

KLAUS GYSI MEETS WITH CHURCH REPRESENTATIVE

AU151350 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Sep 82 p 2

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- "On Monday Klaus Gysi, state secretary for church affairs, had a meeting in Berlin with Glenn Garfield Williams, general secretary of the conference of European Churches, who is in the GDR at the invitation of the working group of Christian Churches in the GDR."

Klaus Gysi discussed the peace policy of party and government and the solidarity of the GDR with the peace movement in the world as well as the relationship between state and churches and its development in the GDR.

General Secretary Williams stressed the importance and necessity of a policy of the West European countries, which is independent from the present U.S. policy. It should preserve the countries' own interests. In this connection he referred to the growing danger resulting from the NATO missiles decision. Williams also stressed the task of the conference of European Churches to support the broad peace movement in Europe.

FRG PAPER REPORTS ON METHODIST CHURCH MEETING

DW171037 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 17 Sep 82 p 4

[Correspondent Karl-Heinz Baum report]

[Excerpts] Herrnhut, 16 September -- The nuclear threat and the safeguarding of peace were the main issues on the first day of the consultative conference of the European Methodist Churches in Herrnhut/Upper Lusatia.

The Methodist Church of the GDR recently stressed its responsibility for peace in a statement in which it said that the belief in God makes mankind responsible for the entire creation and opens one's eyes to disaster and the forces destroying life. "All participation in preparations for a nuclear conflict and the development and deployment of the necessary weapons is, therefore, a sin for us." The message about the kingdom of God gives us hope "that the life-destroying forces won't have the last word."

In the statement by the GDR Methodist Church, the GDR Government is encouraged to continue the detente process. The church supports the continuation of CSCE, the continuation of SALT II and further disarmament negotiations which are aimed mainly at reducing nuclear weapons. It also supports the creation of a nuclear-free zone in Central Europe. The first step in this direction would be an immediate moratorium on medium-range weapons in Europe, which the church wants to work for.

BRIEFS

HARVEST PROGRESS REPORT -- At the beginning of the week the LPG peasants and agricultural workers continued their harvest work on the fields as well as the sowing of winter grain. Potatoes have been harvested from an average of 48 percent of the area planted, with some bezirke exceeding the 50 percent mark. The first place in potato harvesting is held by Erfurt Bezirk with 62.5 percent, followed by Elbe Bezirk with 57.2 percent. As of Tuesday night 85 percent of winter catch crops and more than one-third of winter barley, which is to be planted on 560,000 hectares, had been sown. [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 14 Sep 82 DW]

PUJA, BOGNAR MEET WITH GREEK OFFICIAL

LD161952 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest, September 16 (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja had talks with Karolos Papulias, undersecretary of state of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Greece, in Budapest Thursday. The Greek politician also met Academician Jozsef Bognar, member of the Hungarian National Assembly and director of the World Economic Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

In the morning, Karolos Papulias had a sight-seeing tour of Szentendre, a popular resort place and cultural centre of the Danube bend, north of Budapest. He visited the Skanzen and the memorial collection of the works of renowned Hungarian ceramist and sculptor, Margit Kovacs (1902-1977) in the town.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION REPORTED 16 SEP

Agricultural Funding Discussed

LD162006 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest, September 16 (MTI) -- The Thursday's meeting of the Council of Ministers surveyed the price, monetary regulation and support systems of agriculture. It stated that there is no need for fundamental changes; however, the introduction of some modifications is justified, in order to stimulate production to better meet demands, to increase interest in the utilization of means, material and energy. For this purpose the cost price of major agricultural products and some equipment will be increased with effect from January 1, 1983. The government modified the agricultural wage regulation system, and the measures on basic technical training and on production taxes.

The Council of Ministers passed a resolution on the streamlining of the management of agriculture and the food industry. The resolution will come into force on January 1, 1983.

The Government confirmed the resolution of the State Planning Committee on the establishment of the national network of plants processing deleterious waste. The plan foresees the establishment of five plants of medium capacity, which can process any kind of waste, and eight dumps. This service will be realized as an economic association with the participaton of the enterprises producing organic waste.

Farm Price Modifications

LD162156 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] At its session today, the Council of Ministers modified the agricultural price and financial regulation system. For example, in this framework the price of machines, pesticides, corn fodder and fodder products is increasing, that is, the state subsidy is decreasing. However, on the other hand, the procurement prices are also increasing. Our correspondent Gabor Bankuti reports on the details.

[Begin recording] The system of the support and regulation of agriculture has stood the test. This is proved by the achieved production results. Nevertheless, there is a need for change so that on the market, and not just on the domestic one, the popular products should increase in quantity and quality and, furthermore, with the expenditure of less material, work and energy. The change is also justified by the increase in the costs of production tools and materials utilized in production which the budget can counterbalance this year only with substantial price subsidies.

For this reason, beginning in January, agricultural machines are to become more expensive, by 18-19 percent on average. Within this, there will be some which rise less -- those which up until now did not partake in price subsidies -- and there will be some which rise more. For example, tractors will become more expensive by almost 25 percent of their present price and special machines by 44 percent and some of them by 60 percent. Pesticides and herbicides similarly will become more expensive by 18 percent. Cord fodder will cost 5-7 percent more and mixed fodder by 6 percent more. The price of artificial fertilizers is not changing.

The rise in cost is being counterbalanced with an increase in procurement prices and the large agricultural concerns can utilize, in place of the ending subsidy, the same amount from their reserve fund. Where this does not exist they can perhaps get development support from the country. The subsidy system for unfavorably endowed farms essentially does not change. They are to get a greater price supplement for cereals than previously. The support for small-scale producers also remains unchanged, including the assistance offered for procuring small machines. Neither are the taxes changing.

The procurement prices are also to rise beginning in January. Wheat will rise by 6 forints per quintal, that of corn by 15 forints and the premium for surplus production is to remain the same. For sugar beets, 1.60 forints more are to be paid perquintal but the premium is ceasing because the world market price has fallen. The procurement price for beef cattle is increasing by 1 forint per kilogram, of pigs by 1.60 forints, of poultry by 70 fillers and cow's milk by 50 fillers per liter.

Owing to the rise in procurement prices and expenses, beginning in January the producers' prices of food industry goods will increase. The rise in producers' prices, in the case of foods whose consumers' price is fixed by the authorities and has a set ceiling, in accord with our living standard policy goals generally will not modify the consumers' prices but will reduce the turnover tax, that is, raise the consumers' price supplement.

Council Views Waste Treatment

LD162234 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] At the session of the Council of Ministers today a resolution was created on the reorgnization of some special agricultural and food administration institutions. In the interest of simplifying management and of rational economizing, the organization and operation of the institutions of plant cultivation, stockraising and animal feeding, are to significantly change. At the same time, the government endorsed the resolution of the State Planning Commission on the creation of projects dealing with dangerous wastes. Figuring in the program of the national network are five incinerations and eight dumps. The enterprises themselves which give off the wastes must organize an economic association for the investments and the operation of the works and incinerators. In the first phase, lasting until 1986, an incinerator must be built in Budapest at a cost of some 1.5 billion forints and eight dumps must be created at various places judged safe geologically. The government approved for some 300 million forints to be diverted from the central environmental protection fund to the support of the mentioned environmental protection investments.

HAVASI, MARJAI HOLD TALKS AT INDUSTRY MINISTRY

LD161958 Budapest MTI in English 1739 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest, September 16 (MTI) -- Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, and Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, called at the Ministry of Industry Thursday.

They were informed by Lajos Mehes, member of the HSWP Political Committee and minister of industry, and other professional and political leaders on the work of the ministry, results achieved and future aims. Discussions covered the role of industry in the improvement of the balance of the economy, new conditions that affect directive activity and ideas and aims with regard to streamlining relations with plants.

Ferenc Havasi and Jozsef Marjai praised the work of the ministry and the achievements of industrial plants in increasingly difficult economic conditions. Special mention was made of achievements in energy economy, elaboration and practice of government-sponsored schemes and population supplies. Ferenc Havasi and Jozsef Marjai emphasized that in the future industry must contribute more to the realization of the principal economic objectives: the improvement of the balance of external economy, the preservation of living standards and the improvement of living conditions.

BEKES COUNTY CIVIL DEFENSE EXERCISE REPORTED

AU151322 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 14 Sep 82 p 10

[Unattributed report: "Civil Defense Exercise; in a Presumed Danger"]

[Summary] A 2-day civil defense exercise was held in Bekes County on 11 and 12 September, the first phase of which was based on the assumption that the level of the Koros River had risen rapidly and had flooded the surrounding areas. "According to the scenario, the flood threatened Sarkad most, because of which an immediate evacuation of the residents of low-lying areas was ordered." Several thousand people had to leave their homes with only those essential belongings they could carry.

"One group of the residents was directed to buses waiting on the outskirts of the village and another to the railroad station. From there, they were taken to Okany village, which is 30 kilometers from Sarkad." They were put up by families in Okany. After some time, they returned home in as disciplined and orderly a manner as they had arrived.

"In addition to the evacuation and flood rescue operation -- on the basis of the experience acquired and techniques learned in training during the year -- county, city, district and enterprise civil defence units practiced also the coordinated and continuous execution of tasks arising from a presumed dangerous situation. This involved, among other things, protecting food stockpiles, drinking water, fodder, goods, and livestock from radioactive, biological and chemical influences at footstuff producing enterprises, the water works and an agricultural producer cooperative and making people safe from radioactive fallout."

Following a simulated air attack, an area of Bekescsaba -- a condemned block of houses -- went up in flames on the second day of the exercise. Having extinguished the fire, civil defense rescue forces brought "casualties" to first aid centers.

The 2-day exercise was attended by the National Civil Defense commanders of Bulgaria, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Soviet Union, Mongolia and Hungary, as well as Defense Ministry Secretary of State Col Gen Karoly Csemi.

BRIEFS

AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR DEPARTURE -- Budapest, September 15 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, received the farewell visit of Dr Johann Josef Dengler, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Austria to Budapest. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 15 Sep 82 LD]

SOLIDARITY LEADER JAN LIPSKI ARRESTED 16 SEP

NC161916 Paris AFP in English 1904 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 16 (AFP) -- Polish dissident Jan Jozef Lipski, who returned here after a three and a half-month stay in Britian for medical treatment, was arrested today on orders of a military court, relatives said. Mr. Lipski, 56, decided to return home after learning he was being judged in absentia in a case against the now-disbanded Social Self-Defense Committee, KOR, of which he was one of the founding members.

KOR, founded in 1976 to come to the help of workers from factories of the Warsaw [words indistinct] areas jailed for striking, helped in setting up the suspended Solidarity union two years ago. It disbanded voluntarily in September last year, but now faces charges of plotting the overthrow of the regime by force. Four other leading KOR members -- Jacek Kuron, 48, Adam Michnik, 36, Jan Litynski, 37, and Henryk Wujek, 41 -- already interned since last December 13 when martial law was proclaimed in Poland -- were put under formal arrest on September 3. Warrants are out for other members who escaped detention and went underground.

Mr Lipski, who become a member of the regional leadership of Solidarity for the Warsaw area, was arrested last December 15 for joining striking workers of the Ursus works in a suburb here who were protesting the state of siege. His trial before a civilian court was suspended because of his state of health, and he was set free temporarily to undergo treatment in Britain, where four years ago he had already had open-heart surgery. He was given a passport, and when he returned yesterday he had no trouble getting through customs and home.

This morning, two court officials arrived to fetch him, and when he had not returned by nightfall his wife went out to find out what had happened. She was told, without any further explanation, that he had been arrested -- this time on orders of a military court. This would indicate that his arrest came in connection with the case against KOR, not that of his participation in the Ursus strike.

VOIVODSHIP COURTS SENTENCE DEMONSTRATORS

LD161830 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Further sentences on the participants of the disturbances which took place on 31 August in Gorzow Wielkopolski are being passed.

The voivodship court examined under summary procedure the case of (Sygmunt Kowalski) who, during the street disturbances, behaved in an aggressive manner throwing stones, among other things. He was sentenced to 3 years in prision and 2 years of deprivation of public rights. The same court also sentenced (Grzegorz Werbinski) who attacked functionaries of the Citizen's Militia with stones, to 3 years in prison and to 2 years of deprivation of public rights.

Misdemeanor courts in Wroclaw have already examined 47 cases against persons who participated in the street gatherings in the center of Wroclaw on 13 and 14 September. One case has been adjourned. Thirty-eight persons were placed under arrest and eight have to pay high fines.

SEJM SESSION OPENS; JARUZELSKI PRESENT

LD161622 Warsaw PAP in English 1437 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw 16 Sept -- Sejm session -- Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa opened a session of Polish parliament today with a commemoration of Wladyslaw Gomulka.

The parliament marked the memory of the deceased former party leader with a minute of silence.

Next interior minister, General Czeslaw Kiszczak proceeded with a report on the state of public order and security in Poland.

Present in the high chamber are Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski.

Kiszczak Report

LD161654 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1508 GMT 16 Sep 82

["Report on the State of Order and Security in the Country" delivered at 16 September Sejm session by Internal Affairs Minister Lt Gen Czeslaw Kiszczak -- recorded]

[Text] Citizen Speaker: May it please the House.

On 31 August this year we were the witnesses of lamentable events. The streets of some of our towns once again became the scene of riots and violent disruptions of public order. Tragic events occurred. People were injured or killed.

The enemies of socialist Poland have undertaken another, by no means the first, attempt to disrupt the process of return to internal calm and to undermine the security of the state. Once again they have assaulted the value which we all ought to cherish, irrespective of our views and convictions. They did this cynically, in a deliberate and planned way.

It is necessary to ask ourselves the question: Why did they adopt precisely this form of action? The answer should be sought in the development of the situation since 13 December 1981. Contrary to the statements of the opposition and the subversive foreign centers, Poland does not find itself in a state of inertia and impasse. The slow but sure process of normalization is progressing. The authorities patiently give testimony to their good will and consistency.

To an increasing degree it is possible to see the community's lack of support for the activity of the counterrevolutionary underground. Poles have their grievances, their worries, their serious problems, but it is not true that they intend to solve them on the streets.

The leaders of the underground opposition and their foreign patrons had to understand that the Polish working class would not support forms of protest -- such as strikes -- which paralyze the economy. Moreover, according to outside opinion, the tension surrounding Poland had begun to fade away. Therefore, those who see their only course of action in confrontation and trouble-making decided upon the most risky and dangerous undertakings. They decided to bring people out onto the streets. They reckoned that the appearance of even a relatively small group of demonstrators would cause it to be joined by casual and particularly young passers-by.

All this was intended to bring about a clash, a violent exascerbation of the social atmosphere. In these riots a propaganda (?investment) which could bring dividends in political struggle, was also seen. This was especially intended to show the world that Poland is still a powder keg, a country internally split, still on the brink of confrontation, not moving forward, but backward towards chaos and anarchy.

The authorities are fully aware of all the dangers to which the country and the community are exposed by the extremists when they call for street demonstrations. We have publicly warned against them on many occasions. Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski appeals for peace and gave a firm and clear warning during the graduation parade in Poznan. In a homily delivered at Jasna Gora, the primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, urged that street demonstrations should not be held.

Dramatic references to the existing danger were made in a speech in Szczecin by Deputy Kazimierz Barcikowski as well as by many other eminent politicians, representatives of the government and journalists. I also did so personally. If I can blame myself at all it is chiefly for the fact that maybe my warning was too moderate. All our efforts were aimed at persuading the organizers of this political provocation to abandon it, to drop their dangerous plans. We ought to regret and deplore the fact that not enough people, institutions or organizations with a high social and moral prestige, embarked on efforts designed to calm and warn people.

After the riots some people are evaluating them trivially and very one-sidedly and tendentiously, without acknowledging any, albeit moral, responsibility. Yet again the appeals and warnings were rejected. The whole of Poland could see clearly once more what the opposition spokesmen had in mind when they spoke of agreement and alleged accord.

On 31 August street riots and illegal assemblies and brawls took place in a total of 34 voivodships and in 66 urban centers. In 23 towns the emerging danger was blocked without the use of force, by checking the identify of participants and issuing demands to disperse. In nine instances, in Stalowa, Wola, Jelenia Gora, Elelag, Kielce, Nowy Sacz, Olsztyn, Plock, Sidelce and Starachowice the illegal assemblies dispersed spontaneously.

In nine towns abortive or insignificant attempts were made to organize demonstrations. In 15 voivodships complete calm prevailed. In September, and mainly on 13 September, a few, unsuccessful attempts were made to incite unrest and public brawls in some towns.

I would like to stress with all firmness that wherever the participants in the illegal assemblies heeded the appeals, the forces of order did not apply coercion. However, where dispersive action was embarked upon, this was justified and unavoidable. It prevented more dangerous consequences. This applies in particular to 25 urban centers where street demonstrations became riots of varying degrees of intensity and violence, which were most serious in Lubin, Wroclaw, the tricity, Warsaw and Krakow. Gathering of several hundred to a dozen or so thousands of people did not thus have the nature of a peaceful demonstration, and the conduct of those present was in most cases aggressive and as a rule turned into destructive brawls.

In particular there were instances of verbal and physical assaults against officials of the services of order as well as instances of destruction of motor cars, breaking windows and attempts to burn and demolish public property.

What is more, there were even cases of unprecedented obduracy and vandalism, expressed in the destruction of fire fighting equipment and by hampering or even rendering impossible the attempts to put out fires.

In connection with these conditions it became necessary in a number of towns to make use of closed-rank units of the Citizen's Militia and to undertake actions with the use of water, chemical agents and night-sticks.

The losses to state and private property caused by the disturbances exceeds Z30 million. Not for the first time people failed to treat with due respect numerous churches and adjoining grounds. The organizers of the disturbances deliberately included them in their plans as a safe refuge. The fact that in early September various adventurers chose Czestochowa, a town which has such a special place in our history, as a place to stage disturbances, cannot but give rise to particular revulsion.

In all the towns where disturbances took place, the overwhelming majority of the participants -- some 70 percent -- was made up of young people. Neverthless, it must be said that as far as the total number of young people in Poland is concerned, this percentage is of little if any consequence, because most young people see their destiny -- and it is far from easy in today's conditions -- in solid study and work. The hooligan and criminal elements played an active part in the disturbances. These people do not work; one does not know what they live on; they are parasites on the body of society and its working members. For instance, in Gorzow Wielkopolski, 13 of the 33 participants in the events who were temporarily arrested, were criminals. Every illegal demonstration -- and we know this from history -- has its fair share of just such people. This assessment of a considerable proportion of the demonstrators is neither exaggerated nor simplified. We have a great deal of documentary material which proves this, including films and photographs taken by services working for the Ministry of Internal Affairs, as well as the general picture of the disturbances which emerges from the mass media which had the interests of public opinion in mind.

Certain Western circles wish to regard the 31 August demonstrations as very far-reaching and important. They claim that the demonstrations were a form of political protest by almost the whole of Poland against the current policies of the authorities. However, it is not so much the demonstrations themselves, as the impulsive taking to the streets. [as heard] The consequences of the 31 August events are also political in character. The events caused increased tension in the country and dealt a blow to the process of normalization of the situation. It is not for the first time that the opposition has reacted to steps taken by the authorities to relax the rigors of martial law by fanning disturbances.

As a matter of fact, on 31 August only an insignificant number of political adventurers took to the streets. They gathered round them young people -- sensation or adventure-seekers who not infrequently were in an aggressive mood. They can hardly be said to understand anything concerning the political background of these events. We became convinced of this among other things by interrogating the detained participants in these events.

During the preventive operations, 295 officials of law enforcement services and also 5 soldiers sustained various injuries and wounds, mainly inflicted with sharp instruments, and also abrasions and burns. Forty-nine of them have been hospitalized. The state of three militia officials from Krakow, Wroclaw and Gdansk is said by doctors to be very serious. They are threatened with permanent disability.

Apart from this, injuries were sustained by six firemen from Gorzow, Warsaw, Legnica and Gdansk. They were attacked while carrying out their duties.

The most common method of attacks was to use previously hoarded dangerous implements, bottles with gasoline, caustic acids and particularly stones.

Some demonstrators were equally severe in their treatment of citizens who tried to appeal for calm, who expressed disapproval or who tried to carry out their everyday duties. Even Western propaganda, which is unfavorably disposed toward Poland, was unable to conceal this. There were cases of casual passers-by and onlookers being brutally attacked and beaten. The dramatic struggle to save the life of a driver from the municipal transport enterprise who was seriously injured by participants in the riots continues in Warsaw.

During the street incidents a total of 5,131 people were detained. Penal proceedings have been launched under summary procedure with regard to 407 suspects, including 367 people who have been placed in custody. One hundred and three cases concerning 117 people have been examined under summary procedure. Sixty-seven people were sentenced and nine were acquitted; the cases of the remaining people have been passed for examination under ordinary procedure. A total of 3,328 requests for punishment have been submitted under summary procedure to misdemeanor courts. So far 3,194 cases have been examined. Of these 3,084 people have been punished, 263 people with custody and 2,821 with fines. No punishment was imposed in the case of 110 people. Materials have been passed for examination under ordinary procedure in the case of 134 people. A total of 220 people have been interned; the remaining 1,051 people have been released after being given warnings.

According to data obtained in hospitals and surgeries, 89 participants in the occurrences suffered injuries of various sorts, including conjunctival irritation, during the restoration of calm. Fourteen of these people received bullet wounds and eight of them are still in Wroclaw and Lubin hospitals. According to the information available to us today their life is not in danger. Some people not taking part in the incidents could have accidentally suffered, and, at times, did suffer, in the dispersive actions. I want to express my sincere regret at this. One should remember, however, that all this was happening in conditions of chaos and total confusion which as a rule accompany such situations and often arise out of the thoughtlessness of citizens who made no attempt to seriously avoid such accidental danger. It is particularly difficult to understand mothers, frequently with small children, who did not try to leave the area of the riots. At the same time, I want to inform the house with deep regret that four participants in the occurrences from Lubin and Wroclaw have died from bullet wounds. The fatality which occurred in Gdansk, according to what has been ascertained by the investigation so far, occurred most probably without the participation of a third party.

It is a tragedy that shots were fired on 31 August. In accordance with the regulations, each time firearms are used the prosecutor's office always carries out a comprehensive investigation. The results of the investigation so far show that arms were used in extreme situations, in conditions of acute danger facing officials of the forces of order. We respect every death, every human tragedy. We share feelings of sorrow with the families and friends of those who died. We convey to them words of profound sympathy. The blame for these painful events cannot, and does not, rest with the authorities. Organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs acted in accordance with the regulations of martial law, in defense of the constitutional order and also in accordance with the will of the Sejm expressed on 25 January 1982 in a law on special legal regulations during martial law.

In these actions, the organs of law and order acted discriminately; they behaved in accordance with the situation. Nobody who is able to think politically can fail to see who is responsible for this drama. The real responsibility falls upon the inspirers and organizers of the riots. It is their names that appear in the leaflets calling for street demonstrations, for resistance against the authorities.

We blame these people for the deaths of the victims of the events on 31 August. Those four Poles would still have been alive, if the criminal appeals had not directed them onto the streets.

Many appeals, admonitions and warnings were made to the effect that the martial law regulations do not permit gatherings. Everyone ought to be aware that violation of these regulations is a provocation which compels the authorities to undertake actions.

"Dura Lex, Sed Lex" -- the law is harsh, but it is the law, the ancient maxim says. This is how it is, and it cannot be otherwise; it will not be otherwise.

May it please the house. The events of 31 August had been prepared for quite some time. We knew about this and we did not remain passive. In August the organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs conducted a wide-scale preventive campaign in order to foil the intentions of the extremists, to minimize their influence; to restrict the possible effects of the demonstrations, particularly [word indistinct] the dangerous consequences, causing human casualties.

Within the framework of these actions, over 4,500 warning talks were held. Moreover, several dozen illegal underground groups, which comprised several hundred persons, were dissolved. These groups discontinued their activity as the result of the talks conducted with the participation of employees of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, of representatives from the management of the works enterprises and of military commissars.

The people who had hitherto been engaged in this activity but who after the talks decided to give it up, were allowed to continue their work or study without any consequences at all. At the same time it is also necessary to see that sphere of the action of the [words indistinct] Ministry of Internal Affairs which is conducted in the defense of the basic personal interests of citizens, particularly life, health and property.

The struggle against crime and the combating of criminal elements are also of extremely great significance for the process of consolidating internal order and calm. It is not by chance that those of the fringes of society exploit every manifestation of social tensions, every street disturbance, in order to step into action, to join in destruction.

The declining trend in the threat posed by crime initiated by the introduction of martial law and brought about by the actions of the Citizen's Militia is being maintained. This applies above all to crimes against life and health, namely those which are decisive for the social sense of citizens' personal safety.

A new impulse of determined opposition to various negative antisocial attitudes and phenomena was generated by the decisions adopted by the Military Council of National Salvation on 11 September. They resulted in concrete tasks for the services operating under the Ministry of Internal Affairs, particularly the Citizen's Militia, as regards the combating of general crime, all symptoms of economically harmful activities, squandering, bad management, bribery and corruption and the plague particularly acutely felt by the citizenry, that is profiteering.

We will implement these tasks consistently and fully. We appeal to all citizens for assistance and support for these actions.

Citizen deputies. The underground has no doubt achieved one of their planned objectives. In the name of exacerbating the situation, arousing negative emotions and launching propaganda attacks against the authorities, blood was shed once more on the streets of Polish towns. It is terrifying to read and listen how people who call themselves Poles refer to these tragic events with pride in their victory, saying that they have implemented their planned objectives.

The answer to the question of who won on 31 August is nonsensical and unnecessary. The organizers of the demonstrations could not count on their demands being met or the situation prior to 13 December being restored. Despite this they have created a situation in which Poland has suffered losses in men and has suffered moral and material damage.

If there was anyone who has benefited from the events of 31 August it is only the enemies of Poland from abroad, from across the ocean, as well as those who serve them actively here at home, often certainly not free of charge.

It is not necessary to prove to anyone again that the true center of the strategic direction of the opposition activities in Poland lies far beyond the borders of our country. This is also illustrated, among other things, by the recently intensified penetration activity of foreign special services. Those to whom this truth has not yet penetrated should finally realize it.

They must also understand that it is not accidental that street demonstrations in Poland were preceded by concrete anti-Polish moves in the West, in particular in the political and propaganda sphere. It is also not by accident that the subversive broadcasting stations started a campaign for support for the planned demonstrations a few weeks before 31 August. Nor was it by accident that other actions, including the picketing of Polish embassies, were well synchronized with the actions of the domestic extremists.

However, the destiny of Poland will be decided here on the Vistula. It is clear to every sensible Pole that the solution to problems perturbing us should be through accord between all patriotic, realistic forces, as a dialogue in the interest of our country and nation, and cannot be conducted with the use of stones, crowbars and Molotov cocktails on the one side and water cannons, chemicals and truncheons on the other.

Through all means available to them the services of the Ministry of Internal Affairs aimed at establishing contacts with people of the so-called underground in order to open for them a way out of the conspiracy and a return to normal life, is the conviction that nobody was born an enemy of socialism and nobody must remain one until the end. The persons involved in such actions included conspiratorial leaders still in hiding such as Zbigniew Bujak, Bogdan Lis and Wladyslaw Frasyniuk. I wish to inform citizen deputies that in connection with the proposal of conducting talks with some of those who are hiding, already in April 1982 the Ministry of Internal Affairs assured them special guarantees making it possible to hold such talks safely and calmly, irrespective of their result. In the actions in this sphere we also availed ourselves of the intermediary activities of people of good will, including representatives of the church leadership and also (?leading) Catholic activists.

The only response was silence, or [words indistinct] recent pronouncements proving that there was a lack of essential realism in the evaluation of the situation before and after 13 December 81. The final reaction was to organize and provoke further demonstrations, street disturbances and riots. Moreover, those who are still interned were unable and are still unable to draw realistic conclusions. Their attitude does not provide necessary guarantees that they will behave responsibly.

May it please the House, we believe that the idea of confrontation does not have and will not have any support among the working classes and in the community. The events of 31 August gave yet another proof of this. Demonstrations, disturbances, street riots must not become a constant ingredient of our life. This way leads to nowhere, to a dangerous no-man's land. The events of 31 August ought to become a warning to all those who look lightly on the stabilization in Poland. [words indistinct] is vital. It constitutes an essential condition for implementation of the political line of the Ninth PZPR Congress, and the fulfillment of the (?announcement) of the Military Council of National Salvation and the Government of the People's Republic of Poland. Those who want Poland to be considered as the sick man of Europe, who are interested in our being weak and in constant crisis, will have to accept defeat. Just as we were not short of courage and resoluteness to undertake the work of national salvation on 13 December, we shall also not be short of perserverance and the will to defend it. No provocation, no hostile action will push us off the road on which we have entered in order to save the socialist state, strengthen its independence and sovereignty and implement the process of renewal, reforms and democratization in order to have Poland reborn. Thank you for your attention. [applause].

Laws Passed, Session Ends

LD162102 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Excerpts] After 10 hours of deliberations the Sejm ended its working session, which was a very busy one.

Today the Sejm passed the cooperatives law, amended the law on procedures and organization in the skilled trades, passed a law on state office employees, approved a decree on the amendment of the law on district labor courts and social security, and amended a law on court charges in civilian cases. The Sejm also adopted a resolution on the disabled and handicapped. At about 2100 the Sejm ended its session.

SEJM MARSHAL COMMENTS ON TRADE UNION BILL

LD161812 Warsaw PAP in English 1429 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw 16 Sept -- In an interview for the PUWP CC newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU, Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Qucwa said that "the legislative and control activity of the Sejm, its initiatives serving national agreement, underlie the rhythm of work of the 460 deputies of the 8th parliamentary term.

"Martial law has not curbed in the slightest the constitutional powers of the Sejm, which stands guard to civil rights, the supreme national interests," Mr Gucwa continued.

"The work of the Sejm serves two ideas: the socialist democracy and social justice. The work of the Sejm serves the great cause of our common Polish future.

"The Sejm, in our view, is an exceptionally convenient forum for the discussion on the contents and formula of national agreement.

"A significant phenomenon is the existence of an entirely new relationship between the Sejm and the government. One can see the deepening of control of the work of the government and its agencies as well as organizations subjected to Sejm control. The Supreme Chamber of Control (NIK) is subordinated to the Sejm. Our hands are united and we receive fuller and faster information," Sejm speaker said.

"Before the proclamation of martial law, the work on the trade union bill was dragging for 14 months," said Stanislaw Gucwa.

"The bill was agreed with the branch and autonomous unions. Agreement could not be reached with Solidarnosc representatives on the proposed legal wording concerning three issues. That was the main reason for the delay last year.

"Already during martial law, I asked experts to prepare an expertise on the basis of the experience of other countries as well as the international labour organization. It was prepared and points to the need for a revision of some decisions. These are not basic matters but some modifications must be made. Simultaneously, the Ministerial Council's Committee for Trade Unions carried out consultations which resulted in a number of proposals concerning both the solution of contentious issues and organizations of the trade union movement.

"It is understandable that we shall discuss the existing draft law. We do not want -- at least such is the view of the Sejm -- to change anything that has been settled earlier, said the Sejm marshal.

PZPR OFFICIALS EMPHASIZE PARTY AUTHORITY

LD161754 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] The stepping up of intraorganizational life in connection with the report-back campaign in the cells of the PZPR, is contributing to party activeness in society, industrial enterprises and institutions. Party attention is being concentrated on the most difficult political and socioeconomic problems in various works enterprises, in the towns and in the countryside. The initiatives being undertaken are exerting a positive influence on the construction of the Patriotic Movement of National Accord.

At a conference of secretaries of the echelons and aktivs from the works committees of the larger factories, which took place over the past few days at the Slupsk Voivodship PZPR Committee, it was repeatedly pointed out that recently, thanks to the stance of the working class, the attempts to deepen the crisis in the country undertaken by the extremist elements of Solidarity have met an effective rebuff.

It was emphasized that the party must continue to consolidate its authority. It was stressed that the pace and effectiveness of removing irregularities in many fields of our life will depend on the stance of the working class and its party.

SUJKA PRESENTS CHEMICAL WEAPONS BAN PROPOSALS

LD162208 Warsaw PAP in English 2037 GMT 16 Sep 82

[By PAP correspondent Jerzy Wankowicz]

[Text] Geneva 16 Sept. -- Poland's Ambassador Bogumil Sujka, who has been acting as chairman of the Geneva Disarmament Committee's working group for a draft international convention on chemical weapons ban, presented a document which contains proposals for a compromise on individual points of the prospective convention at the committee meeting here today.

Headlined "Views of the Chairman of the Working Group for a Chemical Weapons Ban", Ambassador Sujka's document was submitted to the committee at the time of a discussion on the committee's report for the U.N. General Assembly.

The Disarmament Committee's draft says the ban should cover binary and multi-component weapons and the deployment of chemical weapons in foreign territories. The ban should induce the liquidation of chemical weapons deployed in foreign countries.

The draft spells out the procedure of detecting the existing stockpiles of chemical weapons and installations producing such weapons, as well as detecting the quantity and types of chemical weapons and production installations for making them alongside the transfer of know-how concerned to other countries. The draft also specifies ways to destroy the stockpiles of chemical weapons and dismantle installations producing such weapons.

WARSAW TV TO MODIFY NEWS SIGNATURE THEME

LD141658 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1500 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] We wish to address all viewers with a proposal. We simply want to persuade you to watch particularly carefully the beginning of the television news this Wednesday. This refers to the first edition, in the afternoon hours, as well as the second edition at 1930, and the evening edition at about 2200.

What is all this about. For some time, we have been receiving reports that many of you think the news signal, visually and audibly, is too pompous. The sound is too loud, and the visual image to aggressive in its expression. We have made an attempt to join two elements, the traditional opening signal with a more toned visual expression, and we want to present you with the effect of this attempt on Wednesday.

To seperate the various editions clearly, we are varying the signals and the titles of the bulletins in accordance with their topical content. We also wish to stress that the new signals are to reflect in a better way the informational nature of the bulletins and their (?role) in presenting the latest events.

And so, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, we will begin all new bulletins with the new signals. At the same time, we will be accepting written and telephoned reactions. On Saturday, we will report the opinion of the majority of viewers and we will carry out appropriate corrections.

RZECZPOSPOLITA EXAMINES GOMULKA'S CAREER

AU091358 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 6 Sep 82 p 3

[Czeslaw Madajczyk articles: "Wladyslaw Gomulka"]

[Text] A conspiracy of silence excluded for a long time and almost entirely from the community's memory the name of a person who during almost half of our postwar history exerted an important, and sometimes decisive, influence on the fate of the country and on the course of events.

If Wladyslaw Gomulka was spoken of during the last 10 years, it was most often in connection with the tragic ending, tragic both for the country and for him personally. But this is not the way history should judge failures and falls. That is not what predetermines the place of our history's heads of authority in the national pantheon, but the entire range of services and mistakes made by these heads of authority.

Perhaps the years of silence were indispensable just as the experiences of his prodecessors were, in order to give as precise an objective definition as possible of that figure and in order to gain a more complete impression of it by looking at it from a greater distance. One must also bear in mind the fact that Wladyslaw Gomulka's activites took place during a period of great personalities in Europe, a period abundant in great politicians who were given the task of jointly organizing the postwar world and finding the proper place in it for their nations.

An appraisal of Wladyslaw Gomulka's influence on the fortunes of his country has been made abroad, often using the term "The Gomulka Era." However, this concerns the period after 1956. Yet he had to pass a rather more difficult examination earlier. And so during the war and the occupation, acting under the pseudonym "Wieslaw," he turned out to be a strategist of the left-wing camp and was sensitive both to the enemy's intention and the mood of the Polish community, he was one of those who realized in time the threat of genocide to the nation which was planned by Nazism, he was a joint creator, if not the creator, of the Polish Workers' Party's [PPR] program delcaration "What We Are Fighting For" of November, 1943; and when attempts to form a very wide national front encompassing the entire anti-Nazi conspiracy failed, he achieved agreement between the country's radical forces as a narrower form of this front.

After the liberation, leading the forces of the revolution and steering the life of the country, he brought about a rapid reconstruction of the damage wrought throughout the country, including the reconstruction of the capital, which lay in ruins.

In this work he used of course modest material resources but he involved the community to a great extent. He was the one who led a return onto the Piast road [Piast -- a dynasty of medieval Polish kings who established Poland as a great power] and acted in the Piast tradition. It is symbolic that he fulfilled the function of minister for the territory that had been gained, and not only nominally, besides having many high positions in the party and state. He was also the one who wanted to connect socialism and the nation. He settled post-war conflicts, being hard on opponents and open to agreement with others. Among other things, he achieved accord with the combatants of the Home Army [Armia Krajowa].

It was Wladyslaw Gomulka's fate to be a conspirator, revolutionary and prisoner, which he was in the thirties and fifties, and a tribune of the people, which he was especially in 1956 when he captured the mood of hundreds of thousands of people gathered before the Palace of Culture in the greatest rally in Warsaw's history. He was the one who personified the authorities, the party and the will of the people and the one who was regarded as the country's savior, who was greeted wherever he went in a way that did not occur later. But he was also the one who fell into conflict twice; in 1948, inside the party which he led, and in 1970, when he lost the people's confidence in him because of the events in Gdansk, and the community bade him farewell without regret. He left a wound which did not want to heal itself.

Wladyslaw Gomulka was more often regarded as an eminent activist in the Polish and international workers' movement and less often as an eminent state activist and head of state. This conclusion emerges from the positions he held and the functions he fulfilled.

However, is a correct historical picture of this figure being drawn, based on such a criterion?

After all, he was the one who bore the burden of solving the so-called Polish question which was a relic of World War II, in other words transferring the power to decide Poland's affairs from the great allied powers into the hands of the Polish authorities. In this, he waged a nimble but hard political battle against Stanislaw Mikolajczyk who was the leader of the opposition. He was the one who was sensitive to the German issue; one can even say that he followed it closely. He also knew how to win internal victories by uniting the community as well as external victories in the eyes of international opinion. There is something symbolic about the fact that the end of his political career, as a result of another social conflict, coincided with the reaching of an agreement with the second German state -- the FRG, which can be regarded as confirmation that the Polish community did not regard reaching agreement this way as a great achievement on the international forum. He achieved friendly relations with our neighboring German state, the GDR, by unequivocally recognizing the postwar status quo and the GDR's ideological identity.

In solving the country's problems and in dealing with its relations with its neighbors, Gomulka was aware of how important it is to ensure that Poland has a voice in European affairs and in the European forum. In this context, he also appreciated that it is important to establish partnerlike relations with the USSR, our eastern neighbor and a power of world rank. An expression of this intention to ensure Poland's voice in European affairs were the various initiatives put forward by Poland at international meetings and mainly concerning the system of collective security. These initiatives were sometimes connected with him personally and sometimes with his fellow workers.

One West European historian has recognized the development of education, which turned Poland into a country of people who pursuing studies, as the greatest achievement of the Gomulka era. This is less noticed in Poland.

Time will surely force us to ask ourselves what kind of socialist model it was that guided "Wieslaw" in his activity. It seems that it was meant to be a model adapted to the country's realities, an austere type of socialism with which he set an example and made demands from his fellow workers.

Looking at things from the distance of post-Gomulka experiences today, one can see how very different this model was from the later model. There were very few promises and fashionable solutions contained in it.

People say that Wladyslaw Gomulka was characterized to a large degree by authoritarianism, which in itself is not a political fault, although it does undermine every democratic structure of authority. This characteristic can readily be observed in many earlier Polish politicians. It increased as the years went by, which, however, did not create more effective control by a leader over the course of events, but rather weakened this control. It is always a difficult experience for an eminent politician to be removed from activity while he still has the strength to continue, and it was also a difficult experience for the PZPR leader.

Wladyslaw Gomulka will go down in history as a figure that counts and a symbol of a Poland seeking a new road for itself in the name of social justice, a road which seemed easier to Gomulka and the community than it turned out to be.

BRIEFS

SYRIAN MINISTER'S VISIT -- At the invitation of Minister of Metallurgy and Engineering Industry Zbigniew Szalajda, Syrian Minister of Industry Mahmud Qaddur has arrived in Poland on an official visit. The Syrian guest has visited a newly constructed foundry at the "Ursus" tractor factory, and a cable factory in Dzarow. It is worth adding that economic cooperation between Poland and Syria has a long tradition, and enterprises of the Ministry of Metallurgy and Engineering Industry have made a large contribution. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 14 Sep 82 LD]

WORKER SELF-MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY -- Ministers and voivodas have been receiving ever more applications from individual factories for the revival of worker self-managements. Till August 15, permissions were granted to 135 enterprises and 377 applications still want approval. Most of the applications come from chemical and light industry factories and plants, whereas construction, building material and metallurgy enterprises seem to be least interested in reviving their worker self-managements. A few more factories have reestablished self-managements after August 15, including a chemical plant in Rudniki, the Voivodship Retail Trade Enterprise (WPHW) in Czestochowa, and Marceli Nowotko Metal Works (ZASTAL). The revived worker self-managements have concentrated on the system of labour motivation and pay principles, distribution of factory profits and use of funds as well as the state and prospects of factory activity. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1715 GMT 12 Sep 82 LD]

CEAUSESCU SPEECH MARKS SCHOOL YEAR OPENING

AU161108 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0940 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at 16 September Bucharest mass rally on the occasion of the opening of the new school year -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends: I want to begin by conveying to you, the participants in this great mass rally devoted to the opening of the new school year, to all students, pupils and teaching staff in Bucharest and throughout the country, and to the working people of Bucharest municipality, communist, revolutionary greetings and best wishes, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the government and myself. [applause, cheers]

The 1982 school year opens at a time when all our people are resolutely working to implement the 12th congress decisions, which establish as the main objective Romania's transition to a new stage of development and the achievement of a new quality in all areas of activity. We open the new school year with the letermination to achieve a new work quality in the area of education, too. [cheers]

On the occasion of the opening of the new school year at all levels, I want to convey to the pupils, students and teaching staff warmest congratulations, and my hope that this year they will make every possible effort to obtain ever greater successes in raising the level of the country and of scientific and professional education and in increasing the level of knowledge of our young people and educating them in the revolutionary spirit of the determination to master the most progressive science and technology and the most valuable human knowledge and to become good builders of socialism and communism and revolutionary promoters of science, technology, social and political life. [applause]

We may state that Romanian education at all levels has achieved a level of development and a material base that permit it to deal successfully with any problem in the area of cadre-training for all areas of activity. Indeed, in order to achieve this wonderful base for education -- both elementary, secondary and higher education -- our state and people have had to make great efforts; we have spent enormous amounts of money to build up a material base for the educational system. We have secured equipment on a par with the state-of-the-art in science and technology; our resources currently entitled us to request that the educational system strive for a higher quality in training the new generation, both from a professional, scientific and technical viewpoint, and from a political viewpoint. [applause]

However, what is perhaps even more important, is the fact that in recent years, simultaneously with the development of the technical-material base, we have also trained the necessary cadres: well-trained and informed, capable of arming our young people and new generation with the most progressive knowledge in all areas of science, technology and general education. On the basis of that wonderful force, which is our teaching staff, we can look forward with optimism to achieving the objectives of the 12th party congress and can expect the Romanian educational system to provide specialized cadres and highly qualified workers for all areas of activity, capable of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and of ensuring Romania's advance toward communism. [cheers]

Today I visited the agricultural institute and the polytechnical institute. I noted with great satisfaction that these great centers of agricultural and technical learning -- like all other institutes and universities in Bucharest and throughout the country -- have very good equipment and do a good job of training cadres and of closely linking education, research and production. Indeed, we may assert that currently our educational system is making resolute efforts to fulfill its honorable obligations toward the fatherland, people and party, and is responsibly endeavoring to ensure close links between education, research and production and to shape and prepare our young people for work and life. Good results have been attained. What I saw at the two institutes I visited today and the situation prevailing in all our educational establishments entitle us to affirm that in 1982-83 our educational system will travel a new road, and will attain an even higher level in training the new generation and increasing the contribution of education to the general development of our socialist fatherland. [applause, cheers]

I also visited an industrial school that is well equipped and that indeed trains young people for higher education. And what I was pleased to note at that industrial school can be observed at all schools and throughout our general education system. I also visited an institute for metallurgical research. I noted with great satisfaction the great progress made at this institute in the past years and the outstanding equipment purchased with the great sums invested there, which permits it to successfully deal with any metallurgical problem, such as producing high-quality steels and materials. I would like to hear that the other Bucharest institutes and all institutes have also recorded important successes and that other institutes are doing for their fields what these institutes have done for metallurgy. Hence, considerable results have been attained in establishing a strong material-technical basis for the research sector. Here, too, we have a powerful force -- close to 200,000 people -- employed in research and design, capable of successfully dealing with any technical or scientific problem in any area. This is why we can assert that our research sector, too, has traveled an important road and has built up an ample material-technical base and has educated cadres and valuable researchers who can now raise Romanian science up to the level of international requirements and achievements. [applause]

From this great mass rally I want to convey to the people employed in the research sectors, to all scientists, researchers and working people in this important area congratulations on the results obtained and wishes for success in raising Romanian research to an ever high level in 1982-83 and in fulfilling the great tasks established by the 12th congress for scientific research, thus meeting the great requirements of our national economy and of our fatherland's progress toward a communist society. [cheers, slogans]

Today I visited two industrial enterprises; In August I visited several enterprises in Bucharest. My impressions about those enterprises are particularly good. As a matter of fact, the industrial units of our capital Bucharest have fulfilled and even exceeded the production targets for the first 8 months of this year. Bucharest industry in fact makes up about 15 percent of our national industry. Here, too, we have made huge investments; our enterprises are equipped with highly-technical equipment and machinery, much of it purchased abroad for a large amount of hard currency. The problem now is to turn this equipment to good account, and also to raise the professional level of the workers and all other cadres, with a view to achieving a new quality and effecting, in industry, too, the transition from quantity to quality -- in Bucharest and throughout the country. We have made great efforts and have built up a modern industry, comparable to similar sectors in developed countries. We have good results, too. Romanian products manufactured in Bucharest and in other industrial centers of Socialist Romania can be found in scores of countries, both socialist, developing and developed capitalist countries. They can successfully compete with similar products from other countries, and -- why not say it -- some of them are even better. Hence, comrades, we must ensure that our socialist industry attains even more rapidly the level required by the 12th congress and by our socialist society for the progress, well-being and happiness of our people. [applause]

From this great mass rally I want to convey warmest congratulations to the working people of Bucharest for the results obtained and to wish them new successes in fulfilling this year's plan and the 5-year plan. [applause] At the same time, from the capital of our fatherland, I want to convey warm congratulations to all working people, regardless of nationality, to all our people for the results achieved; I hope they will do their utmost to fulfill the plan in the 2d year of the 1981-85 5-year plan and to implement the entire 5-year plan. [cheers, chants]

In agriculture, too, we have recorded considerable progress. This year grain production will meet one of the important objectives of the party program: attaining 1 ton of grain per capita. In 1982 we will attain that objective and that will be a great success for Romania's socialist agriculture and will verify the correctness of cooperative agriculture and the force and capability of the agricultural working people to obtain increasingly rich harvests and to increase the contribution of agriculture to the general development of our fatherland and to raising the general well-being of our people. [applause, cheers]

That is why from this great mass rally I want to convey to the peasantry, too, and to all working people employed in agriculture wishes [Ceausescu corrects himself] warm congratulations on the results obtained and to express the hope that they will harvest this year's crops in good conditions and will lay a sound foundation for even better crops next year, thus fulfilling the 5-year plan provisions and carrying out the agrarian revolution in Romania. [applause]

We can not state with justified pride that, led by the RCP -- the leading political force of our socialist nation -- Romania has obtained important successes in its socioeconomic development. In less than 40 years we have traveled several stages of historical development. We have built up a solid technical-material base for socialism and we should frankly state that the efforts the Romanian people have made for that purpose were totally justified and have paid off. Had we not developed the material base of our socialist society so intensively we would have doomed our country and people to backwardness for a long period of time with perhaps considerable repercussions for our general development and for our national independence and sovereignty. [cheers, applause] On that basis we have markedly increased our general wealth and national income, and raised the people's material and intellectual living standard -- the supreme goal of our Communist Party's policy and the essence of the policy of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania. [cheers]

Dear comrades: While considering our achievements with justified pride we must not for a moment forget the difficulties encountered, the mistakes committed and the failings we still have. However, at the opening of the new school year I will not dwell on failings, even in the educational system, even in the capital city; as in other counties, in Bucharest, too, I will not be too harsh in my critical remarks; instead I will express my conviction that the party organizations, the county committee, managerial councils, working people, and of course, the cadres and leading councils in education and research will see that they will have to work to improve their results and to solve all problems and deal with all failings. I give credit to the party organizations and to the collective management of each area and I am convinced that the working people, led by the party organizations and the communists, will do everything possible to demonstrate their capability to competently solve all problems and eliminate all shortcomings, thus raising the level of all their activities. [cheers, applause]

Dear comrades: We must resolutely implement our party-state's guidelines concerning the close links necessary among education and research and production because this is the only way to train cadres of a high technical and professional level in keeping with our fatherland's needs. Only thus will the research sector be able to solve certain problems more rapidly and the industry implement the results of research with the least delay. The dialectical unity among education, research and production must become a strong and dynamic factor for the development of our socialist society. [applause, cheers]

We must give great attention to teaching the latest and most advanced material in all areas throughout the educational system -- naturally according to each grade and up to higher education. The modern equipment with which our industry, agriculture and other sectors are supplied require highly competent technical and professional cadres and workers. The research sector requires daring people who should competently and courageously tackle any matter requiring technical and general knowledge. To be a revolutionary one has to be revolutionary in science and in research and to believe that there is no problem that cannot be solved. There are still unknown factors but man can and must unravel all the secrets of nature. Man, this supreme creation of nature, must demonstrate his capability to organize his life and the world so as to satisfy scientifically substantiated requirements and to ensure life, development and increasingly better conditions for the evolution of human intelligence. [applause, cheers]

The Romanian educational system and science have produced people of universal value in many areas. The conditions we now have for work and creativity are infinitely better than in the past. The Romanian educational system and science must contribute to the development of our fatherland as well as to the development of universal science and knowledge. [cheers, chants of "Ceausescu, RCP!]

As is well known, the 12th congress established that one of the major objectives of the current 5-year plan is to rapidly develop the energy and raw materials basis and agriculture with a view to ensuring our energy independence and substantially increasing the production of local raw materials for all industrial and construction sectors. In implementing this objective we must pool together all research, education and production forces so as to optimally fulfill it, which our country has the capability to do. This goal requires a spirit of initiative, revolutionary spirit, daring and competence from the teaching staff and from working people employed in production. Let us work in close unity to rapidly implement this important task with a view to consolidating our fatherland and raising it to higher peaks of progress and civilization. [applause, cheers]

We must give special attention to the problem of quality and to the technical level of production. We must make greater efforts to increase labor productivity in order to achieve a better, superior quality in all areas. We must increase labor productivity even more markedly, thus proving that socialism and the working people -- masters of their destiny as owners, produces and consumers -- can work better and more productively and demonstrating the superiority of socialism over capitalism in the area of labor productivity, too. [applause]

Special attention must be given to economic efficiency and to increasing profits and profitability in all areas. Each leu invested must bring maximum returns. No sector of activity may be unprofitable. It must be clearly understood that only by continuously increasing profitability and efficiency in all the sectors can we increase the fatherland's general wealth and national income as well as the means necessary for both the development program and for continuously increasing the people's material well-being. [applause, cheers]

Throughout the educational system, beginning with the fatherland's falcons, our young people must be educated in a spirit of love for work and economic efficiency. Students in schools and in institutions of higher education must be versed not merely in technology, but also in economic matters, in matters of economic efficiency and material consumption, in everything that affects the growth of our national wealth. It must be clearly understood that the workers, engineers and technicians, all our cadres in all areas, the researchers, scientists, physicians and professors must all think about economic matters in a spirit of responsibility for the general wealth of the fatherland and for the general development of our socialist country. The older among you may remember that in the past all books, beginning with first-grade primers, stated that if one is diligent and works one can have anything. We took that out of the books, but we must grasp that without working and saving we cannot achieve anything. Socialism is built by working and saving and with a spirit of responsibility for the general wealth of the country and for the people and their future. [applause]

In view of the fact that in order to develop general socioeconomic activities we must develop extensive international economic relations and production sharing with the socialist, developing and developed capitalist countries. With all the nations in the world, regardless of social system, we must give due attention to manufacturing high-quality products so as to be able to export and to obtain good returns for raw materials and for our people's labor. In the future, too, we will develop our international cooperation and will endeavor to solve problems concerning energy, raw materials, agriculture, materials, spare parts and subassemblies, as well as equipment from our own resources, for which we have the capability. However, we will continue to develop our international relations.

Manufacturing good-quality products and exporting them and developing international relations are decisive for securing competitive products that can be profitably marketed abroad. I stress this because it should be of primary concern, particularly for those active in the production of material assets, but also for our researchers, who should pay more attention to this, and for our educational system, which should contribute to resolving certain production problems and training our cadres and youth. Education should ensure that tomorrow, when our youth enters the production process and various fields of activity, it should well understand the importance of the international cooperation activity and the need to attain a competitive export production which can be maximally marketed abroad to the maximum. [cheers, chants]

Dear Comrades and friends: We must properly understand that the implementation of the 12th Party Congress decision presupposes that all socioeconomic sectors and all working people should responsibly work to commendably fulfill all tasks in the respective fields. One should strengthen order, discipline and responsibility in order to carry out all tasks; one should understand that everybody is responsible to the people and fatherland for the fulfillment of all tasks and must always serve the fatherland, people, the interests of socialism and the people's independence and well-being. [cheers, chants]

Since we are opening a new school year, I would also like to talk about the need to improve the political-educational work and to commendably carry out the social and political education of the youth. We must always arm the young generation and youth of our fatherland with the latest achievements of human knowledge.

We must consistently base the entire political and educational activity, as a matter of fact our entire education, on the revolutionary outlook of the world and life, dialectical-historical materialism and the high and noble ideas of scientific socialism. [cheers, chants]

We must educate the youth and working people of our fatherland in the spirit of the materialist outlook of the world and life, so that they know the origins and development of society, life and man himself. It is a shame that there are still people in our educational system who have mystical and backward concepts about life and the world. What kind of revolutionaries and people with advanced concepts about life and the world are those who have not yet learned elementary facts about the development of life on our planet? The problem of combating mystical concepts of any kind and retrograde views in all fields is closely connected to implementing the scientific-technical revolution and molding the revolutionary awareness of our youth and working people. [cheers, chants]

We must act in all fields to powerfully assert the superiority of socialism over all social systems to date. We are building a new society based on elimination of man's exploitation by man, a society based on the public ownership of the means of production, or distribution of material assets to the fatherland's citizens in the spirit of principles of socialist equity and ethics and in accordance with the work and contribution of each citizen to economic development and overall progress of Socialist Romania. We must powerfully demonstrate the superiority of our socialist society and unmask anticommunist actions in various countries perpetrated by reactionary circles, which -- in order to divert attention from their policy of oppressing other peoples and from the powerful increase in social inequalities and unemployment -- have again launched fascist anticommunist propaganda to set people against each other and slander peoples who have embarked upon the road of socialism. We must prove in actual deeds the superiority of revolutionary concepts of equality, brotherhood and full freedom for the people. We are building the highest socialist democracy in which the people are fully masters of their destiny and the working people directly participate in leading all fields of activity. Let us prove that our socialist democracy is absolutely superior to the false bourgeois democracy which is based on inequality and the oppression and exploitation of the working people. [cheers, chants]

Our entire education of shaping the new man, educating our fatherland's youth and preparing it for life and work must always take into account the need to instill in the hearts and minds of our youth a love of the fatherland and the people. Each individual must realize that he owes everything to the people and that he should always serve the people, fatherland and socialism. [cheers, chants]

The education in the spirit of the revolutionary materialist-dialectical concept and the patriotic education are an indisoluble unity. One cannot be a good communist revolutionary if one is not a good patriot who loves one's fatherland. Likewise, one cannot be a good patriot of Socialist Romania if one does not militate for socialism and communism. [cheers, chants]

At this big rally devoted to the opening of the new school year, I would like to call upon our fatherland's youth and young generation to do their best to master the latest achievements in all fields of activity. Dear young comrades and friends: May you do everything possible to become masters of the best scientific achievements in all fields included in human knowledge. May you become good revolutionaries, by mastering all revolutionary achievements in science and technology as well as in social and political sciences. May you become good patriots by understanding our past, by doing everything possible to be worthy of our people's glorious past and to actively participate in the great work of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and communism in Romania and by always serving the fatherland, the people, socialism and RCP policy. [cheers, chants]

Learn, learn and learn, dear comrades. Do research, work and closely link education with research work. Only thus can you become good patriots, revolutionaries and citizens of Socialist Romania and reliable defenders of our sovereignty and independence; only thus will you be able to fulfill any task set by our fatherland, to further develop and strengthen our country and to ensure the Romanian people's existence as long as there is life in our planet. [cheers, chants]

From this big mass rally I would like to say a few words to the teaching staff in all sectors and all grades of our educational system. Dear comrades and friends: A great responsibility is placed on you. Our party, state and people have entrusted you with one of the most important and responsible missions, namely to educate the young generation and guide it in education, work and life. You should be worthy of this great revolutionary and communist duty. May you do your best to ensure that what you teach is up to the latest requirements in the contemporary world. You should ensure that the pupils and students graduating from schools and universities can commendably fulfill their mission in society and in all fields of activity. I am convinced that both our fatherland's youth and the teaching cadres in all fields will do everything possible to fulfill their duties to the fatherland and the cause of socialism. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends: We are opening the 1982 school-year in particularly complex international circumstances. The policy of redividing the world and of force and diktat is still strongly felt in the contemporary world. Conflicts still persist and victims fall daily. Much human and material damage is being caused by these conflicts. The economic crisis continues to expand and the situation of the developing countries continues to worsen while the arms race is being intensified and armaments expenditures are growing.

It is true that, concurrently with this trend in international life, one can witness the ever more powerful assertion of the will of peoples and a worldwide trend to put an end to the imperialist policy of force and diktat, to halt the arms race and to proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. One can also note the powerful assertion of the will to those peoples who have fully eliminated colonialism in their countries to strengthen their independence and become complete masters of their destiny. That is why we can justifiably state that, in this confrontation between two diametrically opposed trends in international life, the future belongs to the policy of peace, independence and a better and more just world on our planet. [cheers, chants]

Our country firmly works to bring about an end to military conflicts between states and to ensure that all problems between states are resolved through negotiations alone. As I have said on other occasions, too, no matter how difficult or long such negotiations may be they are incomparably easier than wars and one should exclusively use the road of negotiations in resolving contentious problems.

In this spirit, from this big mass rally, I would also like to express solidarity with the Palestinian people. We firmly speak out for a halt to Israel's aggressive military actions in Lebanon, the observance of Lebanon's independence and sovereignty and for a resolution of the Middle East problems through negotiations. In this framework, one should, above all, resolve the problem of the Palestinian people on the basis of their to self-determination and the creation of their own state. The Palestinian people are entitled to their own state. In the Middle East, in the West Bank and Gaza, there is room for a Palestinian state, which must come into being. At the same time, it is also necessary that the peace which will be concluded should also guarantee the integrity and sovereignty of all states. Both the Palestinian people and state and the independent Israeli state should coexist; both should enjoy appropriate guarantees concerning their security and independence. [cheers, chants]

We are particularly concerned about the situation in Europe and the fact that further medium-range missiles will be deployed in our continent and the existing ones will be improved. Therefore, together with all European peoples, the Romanian people have firmly spoken out for halting the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles, withdrawing and destroying existing ones and ensuring a Europe without any kind of nuclear missiles, be they medium or shorter-range, a nuclear-free Europe. We would like to see new relations of equality and mutual respect between the countries of our continent. Let there be a new kind of European unity based on principles of equality, respect for independence and non-interference in the domestic affairs of other countries. In this spirit we are determined to do our best to ensure the successful conclusion of next fall's Madrid meeting and the convening of a conference on disarmament and trust in Europe and to ensure the continuity of meetings on security and cooperation in Europe. The European peoples have demonstrated through their big peace demonstrations, to which our people have actively adhered, that they are determined to do everything to live in peace, without nuclear weapons, and to create a Europe and world of international peace and cooperation. [cheers, chants]

We are paying special attention to developing cooperation in the Balkans. I would like to mention with great satisfaction Romania's positive relations with the Balkan countries and our determination to act together to turn the Balkans into an area without nuclear weapons, into an area of peaceful cooperation. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu, peace!"]

We attach great importance to the struggle to halt the arms race, to proceed to disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament. We believe that everything must be done to stop the arms race, to cut back military expenditures and to renounce the policy of the use or threat of force. It is true, action has to be taken so that the cutback in the arms race and in military expenditures will not affect the security of any country. However, we have to achieve this balance not by increasing the arms race but by constantly cutting back -- in an organized manner and under appropriate international supervision -- the current level of arming. We must do all we can to dismantle the opposing military blocs and to achieve a cooperation based on the principles of fully equal rights, respect for independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and a cooperation based on ensuring each people's right to developing freely and choosing the social system it desires, without any pressure or outside interference. [cheers, chants]

Romania firmly advocates the elimination of underdevelopment and has a policy of support for the lagging countries and for the developing countries to ensure their more rapid socioeconomic progress. Romania favors a new international economic order. The peoples must understand that without the achievement of equitable relations in the international economic arena, without the elimination of underdevelopment one cannot ensure a real policy of peace, one cannot ensure real international cooperation.

Therefore, we must intensify the struggle for a new international order. We must do all we can so that rich countries will assist the developing countries, not out of charity, but out of a sense of obligation by taking into account the fact that the riches they have accumulated are the result of plundering and oppressing today's developing countries. We must take firm action to achieve a world of social and national justice, a world in which each nation will enjoy equal rights to development and in which each nation is able to develop as it desires. [cheers, chants]

Taking into consideration the multiple and grave problems existing in the international arena, we believe that it is necessary to create conditions for the active participation of all countries in resolving all problems; however, first and foremost we believe that it is necessary to ensure the equal participation of the small and medium-sized countries and of the developing and nonaligned countries, which are vitally interested in resolving problems in the interest of each nation's independence and progress. It is necessary to increase the role of the United Nations and of other international organizations in resolving international issues.

We must see to it that the UN bodies play an active role in resolving international problems. It is necessary to create a special body to organize negotiations aimed at resolving problems between countries. We believe that the time has come for the United Nations to assume responsibility for ending conflicts and wars in order to ensure peace for all world nations. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu, peace!"]

We have witnessed an increase in the role played by progressive and anti-imperialist forces and all peoples in the international arena. The big demonstrations for peace that took place last year and this year and in which our people participated actively, those big demonstrations, including the 18 million signatures [On a Romanian peace appeal], show that by acting unitedly the peoples have the necessary power to stop the imperialist policy and war and to ensure the basic right of mankind and of the peoples: the right to existence, to life and to independence and peace. [cheers, chants]

In the spirit of the 12th Party Congress decisions regarding our international activity and while concerning ourselves with constantly developing our socialist society, we will do all we can to contribute to the policy of peace and national independence. We are convinced that only under conditions of peace will we have the guarantee for implementing the party program. Only thusly will we be able to ensure our fatherland's constant development and an improvement in our people's well-being. [cheers, chants]

In this spirit, we will continue to strengthen and develop relations with all the socialist countries and primarily, of course, with our neighbors. We will develop relations with the developing countries, with the developed capitalist countries and with all world countries in the belief that in the present-day world where there exist states with different social systems, peaceful coexistence based on equality and mutual respect constitutes the only logical and rational way and we must do all we can to make this policy triumph. [cheers, chants]

Dear Comrades and friends: In conclusion I would like to express my conviction once again that all young people in our fatherland, at all levels of education, and all educational cadres will do all they can to record increasingly better successes in the 1982-83 school year and that they will act so that this school year will aim -- in the spirit of the 12th Party Congress decisions -- at a new quality of life and work and therefore at a new quality of education.

With this conviction, I wish all of you increasingly better successes and results in the school year we are opening. May you enjoy the school year with ever better results. Please do all you can to serve your fatherland and people. I wish you much good health [cheers, chants]. I wish all of you, all young people and all educational cadres and all working people increasingly greater successes and much good health and happiness. [cheers, chants]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES GREEK ECONOMY MINISTER

AU161004 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0820 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/9/1982 -- On September 15 a message from Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou was handed over to President Nicolae Ceausescu during the call paid on the Romanian head of state by Ioannis Pottakis, alternate minister of national economy of the Hellenic Republic, who now visits Romania. On thanking, President Nicolae Ceausescu asked that Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou be conveyed cordial salutes and best wishes alongside wishes of prosperity and happiness to the friendly Greek people.

During the talks the sides evoked with satisfaction the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Greece, that have been continuously amplified and deepened, in tune with the agreements and measures reached during the Romanian-Hellenic summit talks. The sides also highlighted the positive results marked in the collaboration between the two countries on the economic plane and in other domains.

The interview occasioned the sides to express the joint resolve to expand and strengten Romanian-Hellenic collaboration, to ensure an augmentation and diversification of the trade exchanges, to the advantage of both countries and peoples, of peace, detente, security and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and worldwide. In the context the sides highlighted the part incumbent on the joint governmental commission in finding the domains of joint interest, the possibilities, ways and concrete means to expand and intensify the mutually advantageous cooperation.

The interview, that passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, was participated in by Nicolae Constantin, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

DOBRESCU RECEIVES FRG COMMUNIST OFFICIAL

AU141900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/09/1982 -- Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the executive political committee of the CC of the RCP met on September 14 Hermann Gautier deputy chairman of the German Communist Party, who is paying a visit to Romania, at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

During the meeting, which passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, mutual information was exchanged on the current activity and concerns of the Romanian Communist Party and the German Communist Party and the wish was expressed that the fine relations between them should further develop to the benefit of the two countries and peoples of the cause of socialism and peace, detente, security and national independence, of the progress and collaboration among all peoples. Likewise, aspects of the international political situation were approached.

CHIEF OF STAFF VISITS CYPRUS' KIPRIANOU

AU152012 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Nicosia (AGERPRES) 15/9/1982 -- Spiros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus, received Colonel General Vasile Milea, first deputy minister of national defence, chief of the general staff, who at the invitation of the minister of defence of Cyrpus is paying an official visit to that country at head of a Romanian military delegation.

On the occasion, in behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu, supreme commander of the armed forces, the president of the Republic of Cyprus was sent a warm salute and wishes of prosperity for the people of Cyprus.

In turn, the Cypriot head of state addressed President Nicolae Ceausescu a warm salute and best wishes, alongside profound thanks for the constant support granted to the cause of the Cypriot people by Romania, by the Romanian head of state in person.

During the talks the sides evoked the good Romanian-Cypriot relations of friendship and collaboration and expressed the mutual wish to develop and intensify these relations in all the fields.

BRITISH LABOR LEADER VISITS LCY, SAWPY OFFICIALS

LD162146 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2052 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Sep (TANJUG) -- Michael Foot, leader of the British Labor Party, arrived in our country today at the invitation of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium and LCY Central Committee Presidium. Michael Foot was met by Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, and Vlado Janzio, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

During the dinner which Dr Aleksandar Grlickov organized for Michael Foot, views were exchanged on topical issues relating to the international situation and the activities of the SAWPY Federal Conference and Labor Party of Great Britain in the international sphere.

MALTESE PREMIER MINTOFF BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrives Belgrade 16 Sep

LD161344 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1126 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Sep (TANJUG) -- Dom Mintoff, premier of Malta, today arrived on an official visit to Yugoslavia. The Maltese premier was welcomed at the Belgrade airport with the usual honors by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council.

The arrival was also attended by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Branislav Ikonic, president of the Serbian Executive Council; Rikard Stajner, member of the Federal Executive Council; Bogdan Bogdanovic, president of the Belgrade Municipal Assembly; and other dignitaries.

Meets With Planinc, Mojsov

LD162208 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1908 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Sep (TANJUG) -- The meeting between Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Dom Mintoff, prime minister of Malta, was devoted to an exchange of views on the development of bilateral relations and cooperation, as well as on some issues in international life. On this occasion the high level of identity and closeness of views was noted by both sides, as well as the high level of friendship and cooperation between the two nonaligned countries.

During the meeting it was said that much broader possibilities exist for cooperation than might be concluded on the basis of results up to now. There was discussion in particular about new forms, such as joint investments, industrial cooperation, broader forms of scientific-technical cooperation and so forth.

The exchange of views also encompassed cooperation in the sphere of shipbuilding, on the basis of the high level of development of the shipbuilding industry in Yugoslavia. On the Maltese side readiness was expressed for cooperation in this sphere. There was also discussion about cooperation in the sphere of ferrous metallurgy. Both sides expressed their interest in expanding scientific-technical cooperation in new forms.

It was noted that up to now this cooperation has produced very favorable results and that many joint achievements have taken place in production, especially in the metallurgical industry.

There was also discussion about cultural and educational cooperation and cooperation in sports and other spheres.

Both sides pointed to the significance of political cooperation. In connection with this they emphasized the usefulness of mutual meetings at the highest level as well as at all other levels. During the exchange of views, identity was noted on many issues. The Yugoslav side gave full support to Maltese neutrality which is based on the principles of nonalignment. As reported, Dom Mintoff spoke in particular about the significance of the nonaligned policy for Mediterranean countries and for peace and security in this region and further afield.

In this connection it was emphasized that the policy of nonalignment opens up opportunities for leading the world out of the current tension and returning it to a policy of detente and international cooperation.

The following also took part in the talks on the Yugoslav side: Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Rikard Stajner, member of the Federal Executive Council; Zdenko Svete, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; and Ilija Djukic, head of the Political Administration in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. On the Maltese side were Alex Sceberra Trigona, Maltese minister of foreign affairs; Leo Brincat, MP; Maurice Abela, secretary of the Office of the Prime Minister; Alfred Falzon, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, and others.

After the meeting between Milka Planinc and Dom Mintoff, in which their associates also took part, separate talks took place between Foreign Ministers Lazar Mojsov and Alex Sceberra Trigona. Separate talks were also held on economic cooperation, in which the Yugoslav side was represented by Dr Rikard Stajner and the Maltese by Leo Brincat, MP and Maurice Abela.

Tomorrow the high-ranking guest from Malta will be received by Peter Stambolic.

Toasted at Dinner by Planinc

LD162302 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1911 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Toast by Federal Executive Council President Milka Planinc at 16 September dinner in honor of visiting Maltese Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff]

[Text] Belgrade 16 Sep (TANJUG) -- Greeting the high-ranking visitor, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, said:

I am very glad to be able to greet you on this occasion on behalf of the Federal Executive Council as an old acquaintance and friend of Yugoslavia and to wish you and your aides a welcome and a pleasant stay in our country.

Mr Prime Minister, you have already visited Yugoslavia on previous occasions and have been able to meet its highest-ranking leaders and President Tito. We have also visited your friendly country several times. I believe that on all these occasions you were able to see for yourself the friendship and sympathy felt in Yugoslavia for Malta and for the efforts made by Malta from the days of its struggle for its independence in order to ensure for itself the position of an independent subject on the international scene and the stable development and security for its people internally. This is the framework within which we also view your current visit and hope that this visit will provide yet another opportunity to consolidate our friendship and give still more impetus to cooperation between our countries. We are convinced that this development of relations between our countries and their peoples is mutually beneficial and that it represents a contribution to cooperation and peace in our region and the world. The importance of this is further increased by the fact that both Malta and Yugoslavia are in the Mediterranean region which is troubled by various crises and the military presence of the great powers, so that every constructive form of cooperation is a contribution to the overcoming of the problems of the Mediterranean. The fact that both countries belong to the Nonaligned Movement and the European group of neutral and nonaligned countries brings them still closer together.

We hold in high esteem the efforts made by Malta to make a concrete contribution to stability, security and cooperation in the Mediterranean by ensuring international recognition of the status of neutrality based on the principles of the UN Charter and the policy of nonalignment. Yugoslavia will continue to extend support to this kind of orientation by Malta both bilaterally and in international forums.

We must strive with other nonaligned countries and countries of the Mediterranean, through joint efforts, to ensure that the Mediterranean becomes an area of peace and cooperation. I am also glad to be able to stress on this occasion too that Malta and Yugoslavia, led by the principles of nonalignment, have held close or identical views in international forums. I believe that this will continue to be so in future, as well.

You know how deeply Yugoslavia is preoccupied by the situation in the world, which, owing to all the bloc antagonism, maintenance of hotbeds of crisis, the arms race and economic problems, has assumed the proportions of an acute crisis at this difficult moment when international institutions are less and less able to ensure the reopening of the roads of agreement-seeking and when, owing to the uncertainty which is looming above the world with regard to peace and owing to the state of general political paralysis, the principles and goals of the policy of nonalignment are once more proving their vitality and their value in international relations.

We can note with satisfaction that nonaligned countries are proving their unity by means of their activity, mutual contacts and decisions. In making progress along the roads of peace and accord nonaligned countries still face numerous and urgent tasks the solution of which they should approach with great seriousness and all of their available energies. I wish to stress with satisfaction that the Nonaligned Movement's capacity for action has increased, which has also been proved by the consensus on the convening of the seventh summit in New Delhi. The movement must exert further efforts in this direction in order to be able to rid itself of mutual conflicts between its own member countries.

As European countries, Yugoslavia and Malta are obviously interested in the strengthening of trust, security and cooperation on our continent, which is most heavily burdened by the military presence and the clashing interests of the great powers and blocs. Owing to this the activity of the group of nonaligned and neutral countries, within which Malta and Yugoslavia are actively at work, can play an important role in the continuation of the Madrid meeting of the CSCE and in preserving the spirit of Helsinki.

One of the world's most dangerous crises is the one in the Middle East, in Malta's and Yugoslavia's immediate vicinity. Israel's recent brutal aggression against nonaligned Lebanon and the genocide of the Palestinian and Lebanses peoples provide obvious proof that the Middle East crisis could lead to a broader world conflict. The present development of the situation in the Middle East, where brutal force and aggression are being applied, shows that the difficult problems of that region cannot be solved in this manner. The principles which the Nonaligned Movement has championed for a long time now provide the only basis on which the Middle East problem can be solved. It is the responsibility and duty of the entire world public and in particular of the Nonaligned Movement to strive to the maximum for the realization of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian People, which is the key issue in the settling of this crisis.

We have started considering some of these questions already today and have paid particular attention to the development of bilateral relations. We shall strive as much as we can to ensure that our talks are crowned with concrete results in all the fields of cooperation so that the latter can truly reflect our wishes and real possibilities.

It is true that in all this there are also certain limiting circumstances. In this connection we are helped neither by the international situation nor by economic trends in the world. However, it is with pleasure that I wish to stress that the results so far achieved in bilateral relations, especially in the political field and then in economic, cultural, scientific and health fields, provide a sound foundation for the expectation that our cooperation will be still more fruitful and varied.

GDR'S TISCH CONTINUES VISIT, MEETS STOJANOVIC

LD162234 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1641 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Sep (ADN) -- Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Executive of the FDGB, was received on Thursday in Belgrade by Nikola Stojanovic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, for a friendly talk. Both sides held an exchange of views on the further deepening of cooperation between the SED and the LCY as well as between the GDR and Yugoslavia. During the talk they discussed experiences of trade union work and international questions.

During the morning, the delegations of the trade union organizations of the GDR and Yugoslavia continued their discussions. The talks centered on the work of the trade unions in both countries, the development of bilateral relations between both organizations and the situation in the international trade union movement. Both sides agreed that the trade unions are a force without which socialist society cannot be imagined and that they can and must make an important contribution to the prevention of a nuclear war.

SUKRIJA, LCY CC GROUP VISITS PORTUGAL, PCP

LD161056 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1008 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Sep (TANJUG) -- The delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, led by Ali Sukrija, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, today left for Lisbon at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party. At the Belgrade airport the delegation was seen off by Marko Lolric, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

MOZAMBIQUE DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TOUR

LD161934 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1724 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Sep (TANJUG) -- Gen Alberto Joaquin Chipande, member of the Frelimo Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of national defense of the Republic of Mozambique, arrived in Yugoslavia this afternoon at the head of his country's military delegation for an official and friendly visit to our country and its armed forces.

At Batajnica Airport, the visitor from the friendly nonaligned country was met by Adm Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense. His arrival was also attended by Col Gen Radovan Vojvodic, assistant federal secretary for national defense, Rear Adm Zvonimir Kostic, [words indistinct] Maj Gen Zivota Avramovic, and other Yugoslav People's Army leaders.

During his stay in Yugoslavia the high-ranking visitor from Mozambique will visit a number of units and establishments of our armed forces and hold talks with high-ranking state and military leaders of our country.

STAMBOLIC CONGRATULATES ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU

AU161042 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Sep 82 p 7

[Text] Belgrade -- On the occasion of the anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution, Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram, on behalf of the Presidency, to Haile Mariam Mengistu, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, with cordial congratulations and best wishes for the welfare of the friendly people of that nonaligned country and for the further development of the Yugoslav-Ethiopian relations and comprehensive cooperation.

POLITIKA QUESTIONS WARSAW PACT, USSR ON MANEUVERS

AU161038 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Sep 82 pp 1-2

[Risto Bajalski report]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 12 Sep -- According to the custom followed by the Soviet press, the military maneuvers of the Warsaw Pact countries receive no great publicity prior to their beginning. However, this fall, contrary to the custom, the military newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA carries an editorial on the forthcoming maneuvers in Bulgaria 10 days before they begin.

Are there any specific reasons for this change in behavior?

The impression is that the change has taken place because of an intensified psychosis of military rivalry between the two blocs in Europe and because of the fact that the military maneuvers of Western allies have begun, that, following a "chain sequence," they will last 2 and half months and that these maneuvers are viewed here as an attempt by Washington to use sabre-rattling to "politically discipline" its European allies in the atmosphere of intensified confrontation with the Soviet Union.

The army paper's editorial entitled "Combat Brotherhood" gives the impression that it has been written under extraordinary circumstances. Its tone is conspicuously political and ideological. An increased excitement over the American activity in the military field is sensed in the article, which uses an idea that has not been used for a long time. It says that the "aggressive essence of imperialism remains unchanged." And it adds immediately that, understanding this well, "the soldiers of the socialist countries keep their powder dry."

The editorial is specific in many respects and a similar one has not appeared for a long time.

For instance, the opportunity is used -- or an increased need is felt -- to refresh the explanation how and why the Warsaw pact military-political coalition was created and to point out that it was formed in response to the formation of the "aggressive NATO bloc" and the "joint defense of the achievements of socialism" was and continues to be its main goal.

The editorial also insists on the ideological-political foundation of the coalition of East European countries. It is pointed out that this alliance was created on the basis of a "single type of the socioeconomic and political system" on the basis of the "unity of the Marxist-Leninist ideology" and finally on the basis of "loyalty to the principles of socialist internationalism."

As is known, "socialist internationalism" was created as a type of relations within the "socialist community" which regulates "the defense of the achievements of socialism" -- even when no one outside is in a position to threaten them.

It seems that, on the eve of the maneuvers in Bulgaria, the tension is being increased in some way in order to justify them.

even though -- as is known -- there are no permanently stationed Soviet military units in Bulgaria, it is an interesting fact that the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA editorial is used to say something about the sojourn of Soviet forces in the allied countires for long and unlimited periods. We could say that, in a way, the sojourn of Soviet soldiers in other countries is being popularized as though it were politically necessary at this time.

The scenario of the forthcoming maneuvers in Buglaria has not been provided in advance and the only thing that has been officially announced is that about 60,000 men will be participating in the excercises. The entire territory of Bulgaria is officially the area of the maneuvers. In any event, no matter where the main points of the maneuvers may be, these land, air and sea exercises of the Bulgarian, Soviet, Hungarian, Czechoslovak, Polish and East German units will not be far from the neighboring countries.

Criticism of Western Maneuvers

The allied preparations for the joint military maneuvers in Bulgaria are taking place not only in a tense atmosphere between the two blocs but also at a time when the Western bloc is holding its colossal maneuvers in West Germany traditionally known as the "Autumn Forge" maneuvers.

The allied preparations for the joint military maneuvers in Bulgaria are taking place not only in a tense atmoshpere between the two blocs but also at a time when the Western bloc is holding its colossal maneuvers in West Germany traditionally known as the "Autumn Forge" maneuvers.

The Western bloc's maneuvers have been already subjected to Soviet criticism in the same issue of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA that carries the editorial in connection with the Warsaw Pact maneuvers in Bulgaria.

It is the Soviet view that Washington is using bloc's military maneuvers in Europe to somehow tighten the slackened "Atlantic discipline." According to the conclusions drawn here, Washington is trying to achieve by military means what it cannot achieve by political means, to strengthen the Western unity. And according to what is publicly being said in Moscow, another of Washington's goal is to increase tension in the situation in Europe and to promote an atmosphere of war psychosis.

All in all, as was always the case in the past, the Western military maneuvers are appraised as a "militaristic demonstration" of NATO.

NATO

NEW AMBASSADOR TO POLAND -- Belgrade, 16 Sep (TANJUG) -- By order of the SFRY Presidency, Milivoje Maksic, hitherto adviser to the president of the SFRY Presidency for foreign affairs, has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to the People's Republic of Poland. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1213 GMT 16 Sep 82 LD]

NEW ALBANIAN ENVOY RECEPTION -- Belgrade, 16 Sep (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received the credentials of Lik Seiti, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the SFRY. He then had a friendly conversation with the ambassador. The reception was also attended by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, Rafael Cijan, deputy general secretary of the SFRY Presidency, and others. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1417 GMT 16 Sep 82 LD]

STAMBOLIC RECEIVES ALGERIAN ENVOY -- Belgrade, 16 Sep (TANJUG) Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received the credentials of Abderrahmane ben Sid, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1419 GMT 16 Sep 82 LD]